Universal Justice and Peace Are Nippon's Goal

Nippon Times

Today's Sacrifices Mean Victory Tomorrow

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NIPPON'S ARMY IS STRONGEST, STATES ENEMY

American People Do Not Realize Power of Their Opponents, Laments Officer

U.S. NEEDS MORE MEN

But Further Mobilization Will Hurt Manpower Situation Within Country

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 9.—The American people still do not seem to realize that the United States army is pitted against the most powerful army the world has ever seen, laments Major-General James Ulio, of the Office of Adjutant-General, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

The United States army is planning to mobilize 8,200,000 officers and men by the end of this year. This plan is being severely criticized in some quarters as too big considering the present available manpower in the United States. As a rejoinder to this criticism, Major-General Ulio has made the following remarks:

Called Minimum Need

"The 8,200,000 scheduled to be called up constitute the minimum required strength for achieving victory. I am sorry to say that the people in general do not yet seem to realize the stiff proposition we are up against. The United States is pitted against the most powerful army the world has ever seen.

"The United States is fighting with its very existence at stake, but some people are saying that the United States is unable to build up an army capable of defeating such a powerful enemy or that even if it would be built up it cannot be dispatched overseas without destroying national economy.

"In other words, according to their opinion, the United States has lost the courage and stamina that the founders of its country have shown. That means that if we cannot live on at ease and luxury and fight with our left arm only, then we had better forget all about the war. We must firmly combat any such unpatriotic sentiments."

Peak By Year-end

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 9.—The army mobilization of the United States will reach its maximum point by the end of this year, it is indicated in the testimony of the War Department in Congress during the discussion of the army budget, according to a dispatch received here from Washington.

The testimony of the War Department follows:

(1) The strength of the land and sea forces of the United States as of the end of June reached 9,200,000.

(2) Of that number, 7,161,621 are land troops which will increase to 8,200,000 by the end of December.

(3) Unless some major change is made in the mobilization plan hereafter the mass mobilization of the army will cease at the end of the year. The maximum land strength scheduled for 1944 is 8,233,083, including 375,000 women.

(4) Thus during the current year, mobilization will be continued at the rate of 300,000 a month on the average for the next six months but in the first half of 1944 the rate will decrease to 100,000 a month on the average. These men will chiefly be allocated as replacements.

(5) The mobilization of unmarried men has already been completed and the mobilized reserves of childless married men have grown small so that in October a large-scale mobilization of married men with children will have to be carried out. By the end of this year all serviceable males between the age of 18 and 38 who are not employed in the vital war industries will have been called up.

French National Holiday

On July 14, French national holiday, a religious service will be held for the French community in Azabu Catholic Church at 10 a.m. in memory of those killed in the war. This will be followed by a reception at the French Embassy for members of the French community.

Women's Rally Slated

The Japanese Women's Association of Tokyo Metropolis is scheduled to hold a grand rally on Monday at the Hibiya Public Hall in the presence of Governor Shigeo Otachi.

Japan Proves Lofty Ideals By Putting Them Into Action

Japanese Sincerity Toward Her Neighbors of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere Winning Their Unstinted Cooperation for Final Victory

By a Diplomatic Commentator

It is a matter for great congratulation that Japan's noble work of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is being steadily realized with an unexpectedly speedy tempo.

At first when Japan declared to the world that she was going to fight against the Anglo-American Powers in order to emancipate the various East Asiatic nations with the ultimate object of establishing a common prosperity sphere in this part of the world, the leaders of the Washington and London Governments ridiculed this lofty ideal.

Unlike the empty propaganda by the United States and Britain, Japan is proving her words by real deeds one after another. As a matter of fact, close on the heels of the retrocession of Japan's exclusive concessions in China and the relinquishment of her extraterritoriality, Japan is also going to return the International Settlement in Shanghai to the National Government of China, formally on August 1. In addition, Japan is shortly going to effect a thoroughgoing revision of the Sino-Japanese Treaties in order to further the relations between the two countries.

With regard to Burma and the Philippines, Japan has promised to give them independence within this year. Then as regards Thailand, the recent incorporation of new territories (four states in northern Malai and two Shan States) which was agreed upon between the Japanese and Thai Prime Ministers on the occasion of the former's recent visit to Thailand, is heartily received with joy and gratitude by the Thai people. Besides there is no room for doubt that Japan's promise to the Indonesians, Malaians, and others regarding their participation in their government will be implemented shortly.

All these happy phenomena are a product of Japan's sincerity and goodwill toward her friendly neighbors. It is indeed a matter of genuine joy for us Japanese that the various East Asiatic peoples, fully realizing our true intentions in the present war, have come to cooperate wholeheartedly with Japan toward the successful prosecution of the war which means the arrival of eternal peace in this part of the globe.

Japan is simultaneously carrying on the construction work on the one hand and the execution of the war on the other. As long as Japan keeps on this noble but highly difficult task, with the ardent support of the billion East Asiatic people, there can be no doubt that final victory will be ours.

ROOSEVELT HAVING TIFF WITH WALLACE

Reason Laid to Controversy With Jones—Rayburn May Be Vice-Chief Candidate

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 9.—The Wallace-Jones bout has developed into a dispute between President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, according to a dispatch received here from New York today.

The unseemly combat between Vice-President Wallace and Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, has not yet been settled and the disturbance within the United States Government is only steadily intensifying. According to a dispatch from New York, Stanley High, a well-known American political commentator, writes on the rift that has developed between the President and Vice-President as follows:

"Wallace, because of his radical views, belongs to the left wing of the Democrats. Roosevelt bitterly hates his radicalism and has come to consider it would even affect his presidential career. For this reason when Roosevelt stands candidate for the fourth term, the possibility of Wallace being chosen Vice-President again is extremely remote. It is quite probable that Wallace will be packed off to South America or elsewhere with some such title as the President's special envoy. As Wallace's successor, Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is regarded as the most powerful candidate."

It is a well-known fact in Washington circles that High and Wallace are close friends, so that High in publishing such an article is believed to have beaten Roosevelt to the draw with the understanding of Wallace before the Roosevelt-Wallace controversy came up to the surface.

RICE FESTIVAL HELD IN P.I.

Tarlac Celebrates for Record Production of Crop

Domei

MANILA, July 9.—The gala Rice Thanksgiving Festival celebrating the record production of rice crop was held in Tarlac recently attended by thousands of local inhabitants. The function was sponsored by the Naric and Rice Growers' Association and several speakers including Mayor of Tarlac, Victorino Pine, addressed the gathering.

The celebration was highlighted with the holding of a parade, athletic events and exhibitions.

Okabe Sees Schools

Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe visited the Tokyo Bunrika University and the Women's Higher Normal School on Saturday.

CHU, COSME DISCUSS CONCESSION RETURN

Agreement on General Principles Reached on French Rights in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 10.—The negotiations going on here between Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi of the National Government of China and Henri Cosme, French Ambassador to China, through the medium of Japanese Ambassador Masayuki Tani on the rendition of the French Concession at Shanghai, continue making progress.

The negotiators have already reached an accord of views on the principle of the reversion of the concession to the National Government.

They are leaving for Nanking where they will try to reach agreement on details of the plan.

There is a prospect that the negotiations will be brought to a settlement within the next few days, and it is reported that the French Concession with its history extending over 100 years would revert to the National Government at the end of the month.

The rendition of the Shanghai International Settlement, which is expected to come very shortly, would combine with the relinquishment by France of its Concession at Shanghai to make China complete master of the whole Shanghai area, thereby solving a problem which has been present to China ever since it set out to make itself its own master in its own land.

Meanwhile, preparations are nearing completion for the enforcement of the Japan-China agreement on the rendition of the Shanghai International Settlement which was signed on June 30.

Yesterday saw the first meeting at the Municipal Council Building here of the mixed commission dealing with details of the rendition of the Settlement which is composed of Minister Akiyoshi Tajiri, Consul-General Seiki Yano, President Masao Okazaki of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and Mayor Chen Kung-po of the Shanghai Special Municipality.

Abaca Industry Boosted

Domei

LEGASPI, July 9.—The industry of making abaca sacks is now in full operation in the municipalities of Daraga, Ligao and Guinobatan, according to the National Abaca and Other Fibers Corporation of this city. It is understood an average of 200 looms are installed in each of these towns in oder to meet the great demand of the industry.

Buddha's Ashes Arrive

The ashes of Gautama Buddha presented to the Japanese Buddhist mission to Bangkok were safely brought back to Fukuoka on Friday, reports Domei.

BLOCKADE HITS CHUNGKINGITES IN GETTING AID

Stoppage of Sea and Land Routes by Japanese Forces Paralyzes Traffic

N.Y. TIMES COMMENTS

Help Through India Infinitesimal—Soviets Too Busy on Eastern Front

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 9.—Things are getting impossible for Chungking, according to a dispatch in the New York Times from its Chungking correspondent. But, the correspondent warns, Chungking is not on the point of falling to its foundations.

The correspondent in effect says: "There is a steady tightening of the Japanese blockade of Chungking and this is seriously effecting the material assistance promised Chiang Kai-shek by the anti-Axis camp. This is the explanation of the moribund state of Chungking's fighting and economic power.

"The chief source of supplies to Chungking, since the cutting off of the Burma Road, has been India. But the amount of goods that come to Chungking from this source is small, and is utterly inadequate for meeting any large proportion of Chungking's requirements.

"There is some talk of goods reaching Chungking from the Soviet Union. So long as the eastern Front is preoccupied by the Soviet Union, Chungking cannot hope for any substantial Soviet assistance.

"One hears Chungking leaders talking of keeping on resisting Japan. But any successful offensive action by the Chungking army against Japan seems to one who is to awake to reality in Chungking to be little better than an idea born of a wishful thought.

Japan Controls Railways

"There is a vast net-work of railways in China. But most of it has fallen into Japanese hands. One would be surprised at the smallness of the size of traffic carried by what remains in the control of Chungking of the railways in China.

"The waterways in the control of Chungking also are diminishing. It is estimated that what are left of them have no power for carrying more than 100,000 tons a year.

"At the moment, Chungking has control over nearly 76,000 kilometers of roads. About 60,000 kilometers of them were opened to traffic early this year. The motor vehicles controled by Chungking do not number more than 20,000, even counting military ones.

"There is an acute shortage of gasoline, a direct consequence of which is that most of these vehicles are using alcohol or charcoal gas.

"Another thing that strikes us in Chungking is the rapidity with which general prices are going up. They have increased 10,000 per cent in the past seven years. There is no knowing when this mounting tendency will be arrested.

"There is no doubt that Chungking is in extremely needy circumstances. But there is little to show that it is on the point of falling to its foundations. The people of Chungking who accept what is told them by their leaders unquestioningly keep on believing in a final victory in the war."

Freyberg Downs 6,000 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, July 9.—A fighter squadron of the Luftwaffe under Lieutenant-Colonel Freyberg downed 6,000 planes, since the beginning of the war, German military quarters disclosed today.

ITALIAN PAPERS FETE CREATION OF INDIAN ARMY

All Journals Prominently Play Up New Armed Forces Set Up in Shonan

HAIL SUBHAS C. BOSE

Message of Patriot Printed—See Whole India United Under New Movement

Domei

ROME, July 9.—There have been few occasions in the last several years when the people of Italy were more spontaneously enthusiastic than when they learned of the organization of an Indian National Army for use against Britain in India.

The Italian press very prominently displayed the news from Shonan and other sources about Indian patriots and nationalists outside their own country organizing themselves into an army to eject Britain out of their country.

Headlines in heavy type like "Subhas Chandra Bose Is Up" and "An Indian National Army Has Been Brought Into Existence For Use In The Fight To Set India Free From British Yoke" and "Indians Have Set Out On A March To Delhi" blazed across the front page of every Italian newspaper of any importance this morning.

By the side of the story of the actual formation of the Indian National Army, the papers published the full text of Mr. Bose's declaration carried by a Domei dispatch.

Papers Print Message

Many papers published a message of the Stefani News Agency congratulating India upon the event. The message in effect said:

"It is true from the point of view of history that a nation develops a disposition to provide itself with a national army when the national movement enters a stage where spiritual means has to be discarded in favor of political to realize the ideal.

"It is manifest that a point has been reached in the national movement of the people of India where some political means of achieving the end has to be sought by the workers. That means has been provided by the Indian National Army whose formation has been announced. We wait for the hosts of patriotic and nationalist Indians to begin marching to New Delhi, the seat of a Government that would hold India in bondage everlastingly. The great Powers of Europe, sympathetic with the Indian national movement, will join entire humanity in bestowing benedictions on the newly organized Indian National Army."

Beside the story of the formation of the Indian National Army, the Messaggeno had an account of the state of affairs in India under an order which is an insult to the intelligence of the world.

Council Shows Activity

The paper began by expressing its belief that the Indian Independence Council which has been brought into existence would get all Indian national movements in India and outside incorporated in it. It proceeded:

"All workers in the Indian national movement have been under the very close supervison of the British army in India. This has not prevented them, men burning with patriotism, from establishing touches with one another.

"Thanks to the untiring efforts of Indian patriots, the mass of men in India has not long since been in an extremely bad temper with the British authorities. British officers and men in India go in fear of the Indians. A sense of the danger

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U.S. Planes Drop Bombs on Own Cities, Revealing Poor Quality of Their Airmen

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 9.—Citizens of Oklahoma City jumped out of their beds at dawn July 7, and with their hearts in their mouths scurried for cover in one mad scrambling rush shouting "Enemy planes overhead!" as six bombs came hurtling down from the sky above according to a New York dispatch.

Later panicky citizens peering out from their shelters and still undecided as to whether to leave them or not, learned that the bombs had been dropped by the United States Air Force training planes, which it was alleged, mistook the Oklahoma City lights for practice targets.

In an accident of similar nature the city of Dallas, Texas, recently tasted the powerful effects of aerial bombs and although no casualties were reported, the local Baptist Church suffered considerable damage, while gaping holes were ripped open in the streets, stated the dispatch.

The increasing number of such accidents in the United States is a clear reflection of the lowering quality of the American airmen, due mainly to the large-scale conscription now being carried out by the United States Government, it was explained.

ARMY AIRMAN IS CITED FOR GALLANT FIGHTING OVER INDO-BURMA AREA

CITATION

Lieutenant Shigeru Nakazaki,
Squadron Leader of the Ishikawa Air Unit.

The above had a fiery spirit and a lofty character and also was gentle and modest; always standing at the head of his company, which under him scored brilliant results in each battle. That is, the number of planes shot down by the company since the attack on Tinsukia Airfield, on October 25, 1942, till his death on January 23, 1943, reached 26; of that number the Lieutenant himself shot down nine.

Especially, on December 20, when the enemy with more than 20 fighters and bombers mass-raided Magwe Airfield, the Lieutenant, whose duty it was to beat off the enemy, bravely took off while enemy bombs were exploding on the runway, and with only two planes shot down four enemy planes. On December 24, he counter-attacked the enemy coming again with 6 fighters, and with only three planes shot down four of them for certain, thus blasting the enemy's attempt to raid this area. In the Ishikawa Unit's attack on Chittagong, on January 23, 1943, the Lieutenant fought with a numerically superior enemy force over that area and immediately shot down one of the enemy planes. Unfortunately however, his plane too was hit, and though he at first headed for home, he realized that to return was impossible, and realizing that, calmly bade his comrade planes farewell, and after seeking enemy transports on the Naaf River below, self-blasted his plane on the deck of an enemy transport and struck terror into the hearts of the enemy. The Lieutenant's brilliant military exploits were based on his fiery spirit of attack, his superior fighting technique, and his excellent fighting leadership; and he is an example for the fighters of the air.

A citation is hereby issued to him.

April 29, 1943.

Supreme Commander of the Army Air Units
in the Southern Regions.

His Imperial Majesty Graciously Hears Of Exploits

SELF-BLASTED PLANE

War Ministry Issues Announcement on Distinguished Services Of Lieutenant Nakazaki

The citation granted to Lieutenant Shigeru Nakazaki for distinguished services rendered in the air fighting over the Indo-Burmese border area has been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced Saturday.

Lieutenant Nakazaki was a squadron leader in the Ishikawa Air Unit and scored brilliant battle results at Tinsukia, strategic point in the India-China air route on the northeastern part of the border, Magwe on the Irrawaddy, Chittagong, the enemy's Indian stronghold, and other points over the whole of the Arakan Range. On January 23, 1943, his plane was hit while raiding Chittagong, and realizing that it was impossible to return, the Lieutenant self-blasted his plane against an enemy transport on the Naaf River.

The number of planes shot down by the Lieutenant's company during the three months starting with the raid on Tinsukia Airfield, on October 25, 1942, to the day of the Lieutenant's death, January 23, 1943, numbered 26, out of which the Lieutenant himself shot down nine. Lieutenant Nakazaki indeed manifested completely the fiery spirit of attack unique to the Japanese Air Units.

The War Ministry's announcement, made at 4 p.m. Saturday, follows:

"To Lieutenant Shigeru Nakazaki, Squadron Leader of the Ishikawa Air Unit, who after establishing brilliant military exploits in the aerial operations over the Indo-Burmese border area finally self-blasted his plane from above the Naaf River, a citation was issued by the Supreme Commander of the Army Air Units in the Southern Regions and the fact has been now brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

Air Duel Described

Domei

AT A BURMESE BASE, July 10.—The heroic death of Lieutenant Shigeru Nakazaki, a squadron leader of an air fighter unit, who, following in the footsteps of the late Major-General Tateo Kato, deified hero of the air, was killed in action on the Indo-Burmese front, and cited for his distinguished services today, was recounted at the base here today by Sergeant Noboru So, one of the late lieutenant's most trusted pilots.

"In the wake of our attack on the Chittagong airdrome with a mixed force of fighters and bombers on January 23," Sergeant So said, "we continued pounding Chittagong in broad daylight and demolished the pier, station and other military facilities there. I participated in the action, piloting one of the planes commanded by Lieutenant Nakazaki. Even when we had completed bombing and were turning back to our base not a single enemy fighter plane appeared, so that I thought it would never come.

"As we were about to turn south along the seashore, however, eight Hurricanes came straight at us from among the clouds. Lieutenant Nakazaki led us into their midst and as the enemy planes zoomed up to avoid a clash one of them was hit by our machine-gun bullets and crashed. Another enemy plane came diving at our leader's plane and concentrated its fire on it. I involuntarily cried: 'Look out!', rushed to give it cover, aimed at the pilot of the Hurricane and killed him and shot down the plane but it was too late.

Oil Tank Hit

"The leader plane's gasoline tank had been riddled by enemy bullets and streaks of white smoke were tailing behind it. When the enemy planes saw that our leader plane was damaged, they rushed at it all at once. We sped toward the plane to form a ring of defenders around it. I approached the plane to see how the lieutenant was faring and looked across the windshield.

"He was calmly holding the stick as if he did not know that his oil

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Ten Celebes Youths Will Come to Japan For Their Education

Domei

MACASSAR, July 10.—The Japanese Military Administration here is expecting to complete the selection of 10 native youths of Celebes who are to be sent to Japan for study. A group of seven young men of Borneo including Plick Pane, 20, who were selected for study in Japan has arrived here to join the Celebes youths. Meanwhile, two more young men of Bali including Igote Noera Koedoto, 18, are scheduled to arrive here shortly to leave for Japan with others.

JAPANESE DECIMATE FOES IN SHANSI AREA

1,288 Chiang, Red Troops Killed in June

Domei

TAIYUAN, July 9.—Japanese mopping-up operations in Shansi Province during June have resulted in the complete decimation of the remnant Chungking and Communist forces.

A total number of 365 battles was fought in which 1,288 enemy troops were killed. Besides, 64 men were taken prisoners while nine surrendered. The total enemy strength in these combats was 31,545.

Booties included four anti-tank guns, 35 anti-tank gun shells, 25 light machine-guns, 1,270 rounds of machine-gun bullets, 447 rifles, 14,248 rounds of rifle bullets, two wireless instruments, 13 barracks, one storehouse and numerous other equipment.

TARLAC HOLDS CONVENTION

Members of Junior Kalibapi Pledge To Build New P.I.

Domei

MANILA, July 10—Pledging wholehearted cooperation in building a New Philippines, 10,000 young men and women gathered in Tarlac recently to hold the first provincial convention of the Junior Kalibapi for Tarlac Province.

At the meeting, Kalibapi representatives and other prominent leaders addressed the gathering on the importance of the New Order for the Philippines. So far, 17 chapters have been organized in various towns in Tarlac.

Tashiro in Capital

Shigenori Tashiro, Minister to French Indo-China, and Hidezo Tanakadate, Presdent of the Shonan Museum arrived at Tokyo on Saturday.

FOE PLANES DOWNED AGAIN OVER EUROPE

Luftwaffe, Reich Patrol Boats Active Despite Bad Weather; 37 Planes Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, July 9.—The Anti-Axis air forces lost 37 planes in the skies over Europe yesterday.

The Royal Air Forces mass-raided Kehl, in the Rhinelands, last night, and the Luftwaffe, although hampered by poor visibility due to bad weather and dense cloud banks, downed eight British bombers.

Seven British Whirlwind bombers attempted to raid Dunkirk last night but were repelled by the furious fires from the German coastal patrol boats which downed one enemy plane.

Furthermore, the Reich patrol boats in Dover Strait and off the coast of the Netherlands downed three Anti-Axis planes yesterday.

In Southern Europe and the Mediterranean area, the Anti-Axis air forces with bases in North Africa lost 25 planes in the raids made in Sardinia and Sicily and other parts of the Mediterranean.

England Bombed

Domei

LISBON, July 9.—Powerful formations of the Luftwaffe furiously bombed southwestern England today, a portion of the German warplanes bombing the London sector, it is reported from London.

Italian Torpedo Planes Active

Domei

ROME, July 9.—Italian torpedo planes heavily damaged three Anti-Axis merchantmen, aggregating 21,000 tons, during the past two days, the Italian High Command announced today.

The Italian bulletin rectified a former announcement which disclosed that an enemy 3,000-ton merchantman was seriously crippled by an Italian plane on the basis of later confirmations that revealed that the enemy merchantman was of the 8,000-ton class.

Reich Forces Active

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 9.—The German forces smashed the furious resistance of the Soviet forces today, and after succeeding in fording the Donetz River are continuing their vigorous drive on the eastern shore of the river, it is reported from the foremost war front.

Takase Sees South

Dr. Sotaro Takase, President of the Tokyo University of Commerce, returned to Tokyo on Saturday from his two-month inspection trip of the Southern Regions.

AGRICULTURAL BANK DUE IN MANCHOUKUO

Wartime Monetary Structure Will Be Completed by New Institution

Domei

HSINKING, July 8.—The Agricultural Development Bank of Manchoukuo, to be created here within this month, will put a finishing touch to the wartime monetary structure of Manchoukuo it is generally believed by local financial circles.

The wartime monetary structure of Manchoukuo has made remarkable progress since the fundamental reorganization of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo in October, last year, as well as the large-scale merger of ordinary banks, the reorganization of commercial and industrial financing banks (gassaku-sha) and the establishment of the Monetary Association of Manchoukuo.

Still, the wartime monetary structure of Manchoukuo wanted something which would make it a flawless machine to cope with the titanic mission of the War of Greater East Asia. It lacked an organ which would supply long-term funds to farmers for extensive farming operations.

In the past, agricultural funds were solely on a short-term basis, supplied exclusively through local agricultural banks (kono gassaku-sha).

In view of the increasing importance of Manchoukuo as a cardinal supply base in East Asia for the present war, extensive development of farmland, machinization of farming methods, increase of farm production and livestock within the country were generally regarded as undeniably indispensable to Manchoukuo in executing its gigantic mission.

Fully aware of this urgent necessity, monetary experts of the Manchoukuo Government since this spring had been making exhaustive studies of a concrete agricultural monetary structure. With all preparations completed on the basis of half-year studies and investigations, the organization of the new Agricultural Development Bank was drafted and approved by the Government.

The new bank, which will specialize mostly in extending long-term loans to farmers against real estate, will merge 82 branches of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo which are now located in country districts, thus greatly facilitating the supply of sufficient funds for agricultural operations throughout the country.

Following the establishment of the Agricultural Development Bank, the activities of the Industrial Bank of Manchoukuo which are closely related to agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery, will be transferred to the new bank. It is estimated that this will mean the transfer of about one-fifteenth of the total amount of loans in the accounts of the industrial bank.

With the establishment of the new agricultural bank, the Central Bank of Manchoukuo will carry out another drastic reorganization of its structure, thereby further bolstering its position as the exclusive monetary control machinery in Manchoukuo, while the Industrial Bank of Manchoukuo will function as exclusive industrial financing organ.

Other banks in Manchoukuo, including the Yokohama Specie Bank, will specialize in their respective fields so that their field of activities will not overlap that of the new agricultural bank, it is understood.

New York Probed

LISBON.—The New York municipal council after a long and heated debate has demanded an investigation into all branches of the New York city administration, states a London message quoting a News Chronicle report from New York.

Unknown-Type Vessels Sunk In Kula Gulf Are Identified

Santa Fe, Helena-types Cruisers, Strong-type Destroyer Sent Down—Special Service Ship Also Destroyed—Imperial Headquarters Makes Revision

The infallibility of the Imperial Headquarters announcements was again vindicated Saturday when a communique was issued reaffirming the previous announcement on July 7. The Saturday communique proves again that Imperial Headquarters, unlike the British or American military authorities, never makes a mis-statement. For instance, the announcement of the results of the July 5 battle in Kula Gulf said that one cruiser was instantly sunk and another damaged and set on fire. The Saturday announcement reaffirmed that one B-class cruiser of the Helena type was instantly sunk, one B-class cruiser of unidentified-type sunk, and one special service ship sunk. Let the facts speak for themselves.

The results of the Night Battles of Kula Gulf on July 4 and 5 are ascertained to be as follows, as a result of the Imperial Headquarters announcement Saturday:

July 4 Battle

July 7 announcement:
- Sank three enemy warships of unidentified types.

July 10 announcement:
- Sank one B-class cruiser of Santa Fe type.
- Sank one large destroyer of the Strong type.
- Sank one warship of unidentified type.

July 5 Battle

July 7 announcement:
- Instantly sank one cruiser and damaged and set aflame another.

July 10 announcement:
- Instantly sank one B-class cruiser of the Helena type.
- Sank one B-class cruiser of unidentified type.
- Sank one special service ship.

Warships Described

Rough descriptions of the three American warships which were sunk by the Japanese Forces on July 4 and July 5, as mentioned above, follow:

1. A B-class cruiser of the Santa Fe type displaces 10,000 tons. The ship was to be completed in 1944, but its date of completion was advanced to this year. It is equipped with 12 6-inch guns and a hangar capable of accommodating four deck-landing planes. Its speed is 33 knots an hour. The warship accomodates 888 men and is similarly armored as a warship of the Helena type and of the St. Louis type.

2. A B-class cruiser of the Helena type also displaces 10,000 tons and was completed in 1938. It carries four deck-landing planes. The speed is 33 knots. It is mounted by 15 6-inch guns, eight 12.7 centimeter anti-aircraft guns and eight machine-guns.

3. A large destroyer of the Strong type is a crack destroyer. It displaces 2,100 tons. Work was started in 1940. It is equipped with eight 5-inch guns.

Decisive Battles Staged

Rendova Island and New Georgia Island of the Solomons Group have now become scenes of Japanese-American decisive battles. The enemy forces apparently are making reckless attempts to advance to the fronts in the Japanese occupied Southern Regions with these islands as bases of their operation. Their persistent counter-offensives are nothing but attempts to turn the tide of war in their favor.

The United States Navy undoubtedly is following tactics of what is called "outer-sphere operation" by launching offensives from faraway Guadalcanal Island. Its object is to advance to places from where the bombing of Japanese-occupied areas is possible, pushing its base from one island to another.

Airplanes are a powerful weapon of attack, but no island can be occupied by means of airplanes alone. Even if it is possible it will be impossible to keep it intact. Naturally, the enemy navy is making frantic efforts to gain sea mastery.

Judging from cables from various overseas countries, the United States Navy is taking this into consideration and is assigning powerful fleets to the North Pacific, Southeastern Pacific and Southwestern Pacific to rival the solid sea power held by the Imperial Japanese Navy.

The Japanese Navy has been realizing a one-sided victory over the enemy forces since the First Battle of the Solomons in August last year. In spite of this, the United States navy is sending out its fleets to all these regions in vain efforts to gain mastery of the sea.

P.I. CONCERT SEASON SET

Symphony Orchestra to Give 1st Performance on July 13

Domei

MANILA, July 9.—The initial performance of the New Philippines Symphony Orchestra for the second season under the New Philippines Government will be presented on July 13 at the Metropolitan Theater under the direction of Luis Valencia.

Ramon Tapales, noted violin soloist, will play Mendelssohn's Concerto in E Minor while other numbers on the program will include Beethoven's Egmont Overture and Mozart's Symphony in G Minor.

A gala crowd of Filipino and Japanese music-lovers is expected to attend the opening symphony season.

'Merchant of Venice' Banned

LISBON.—Because the American Jewish Committee representing 5,000,000 Jews in the United States demanded the boycott of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," 130,000,000 citizens in that country will be unable to see any performance of this play, as their demand has been granted, according to a New York message.

C.R.B. TO REORGANIZE EX-CHUNGKING BANKS

Each of 4 Financial Houses to Have $3,000,000 Capital Each in New Set-Up

In a move to reinforce China's financial institutions and to assist in the reconstruction of the economic and financial conditions in Central China, the Ningpo Commercial Savings Bank, Manufacturing Bank of China, National Industrial Bank of China and the Commercial Bank of China, four local formerly Chungking-affiliated banks, will shortly be reorganized and function again under the supervision of the Central Reserve Bank of China, says a Shanghai report.

These four banks which had played a prominent part in a currency war against Japanese aims in China have ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia been operating under Japanese military management and control.

Concrete measures for the reorganization of these banks are now under consideration by the Ministry of Finance of the National Government and it is understood that they will resume business with a capitalization of $3,000,000 each.

Originally these banks were capitalized between $2,000,000 and $4,000,000 over 80 per cent of which had been invested by the Chungking regime, which utilized these banks for a currency war against Japan.

In a concerted drive to rally all available financial institutions for the establishment of a unified financial policy, the Ministry of Finance is now contemplating the disposal of all Chungking capital and the complete reshuffle of the staffs of the four banks.

It was also understood that combined measures by the Ministry of Finance and the Central Reserve Bank would be taken to ensure the enforcement of financial control in these four banks.

Lauding the contemplated reorganization of these four banks and the consequent handing over of these financial institutions by the Japanese military authorities to the Ministry of Finance of the National Government, economic observers declared that this move had been taken in direct fulfillment of Japan's new China policy.

The addition of the Ningpo Commercial Savings Bank, Manufacturing Bank of China, National Industrial Bank of China and the Commercial Bank of China to the institutions under the direct supervision of the Central Reserve Bank, it was also stated, constitutes a further enhancement of the Government bank's policy in unifying all financial institutions in Central China and Shanghai, so that their control and activities may be easily suited to conform with official regulations.

Besides, these circles revealed, the Ningpo Commercial Savings Bank and the Commercial Bank of China have large agrarian interests, thus enabling further facilitation of the Government's policy to reconstruct agrarian communities to ensure a maximum agricultural output in line with China's economic war effort, while the National Industrial Bank and the Manufacturing Bank, as their name implies, will thus rally large industrial manufacturing interests for the prosecution of the current War.

Conclusive evidence of the Government's desire to bring financial transactions under official control, these quarters concluded, for the stabilization of the people's livelihood has thus been established while further measures are being looked forward to with interest.

4 Bridges Completed In Southern Luzon; Celebrations Staged

Domei

MANILA, July 10.—Completion of the reconstruction work on four bridges on the national highway running through southern Luzon, which had been blasted by the American troops at the time of their retreat, was celebrated yesterday at the respective sites. The four bridges are San Cristobal and San Juan Bridges in the town of Calamoa, Laguna Province, Paniadero Bridge San Pablo, Laguna Province, and Cagnos Bridge in Tiaong, Tayabas Province. Following the Japanese occupation of the regions, temporary bridges had been built at these places by the Japanese Forces.

U.S. COPPER MINERS STAGE NEW STRIKE

Factories in Utah Crippled—Pennsylvania Pit Workers Start Picket Lines

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 9.—Labor strikes in the United States continue unabated as new disturbances spread to the copper mines in Utah and also the coal mines in Pennsylvania today.

With the strikes started by miners of the Utah Copper Company today, the copper factories in Brigham came to a complete standstill.

In southwestern Pennsylvania today, strikers of the bituminous coal mines spread picket lines in the vicinity of eight mines to prevent approximately 5,000 miners from reaching the shafts.

Nelson Reveals Output

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 9.—Donald Nelson, Chairman of the United States War Production Bureau, reported on the joint munitions production of Canada and the United States since the outbreak of the war in a pompous address made in Toronto last night.

The figures claimed by Nelson follow:

Airplanes	115,000
Cannons	175,000
Machine-guns	1,500,000
Rifles	6,000,000
Tanks	1,600,000
Military automobiles	1,700,000
Merchantmen (tons)	20,000,000
Warships (tonnage of displacement excluding minor and auxiliary vessels)	2,000,000

New Theaters in Reich

BERLIN.—Five new theaters will shortly be opened in the Reich, it has just been announced here. One of them is the Essener Kammerspiele.

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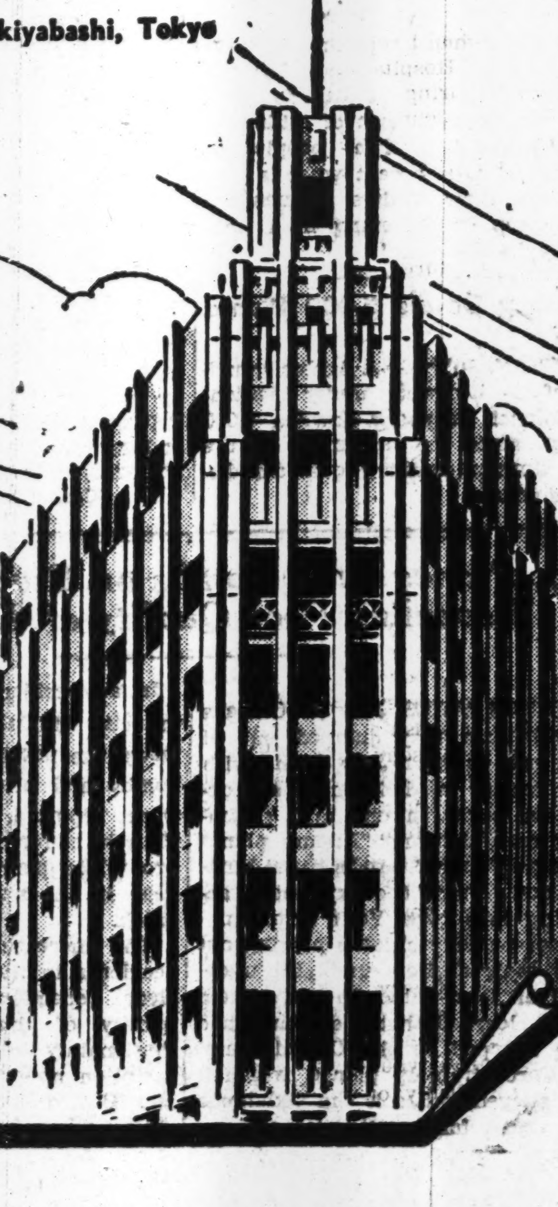

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SOUTH REGIONS HAVE AMPLE FOODSTUFFS

Java Stocked With Delicacies, Says Togo Shiba of Asia Statistics Firm

"Never before have I seen so much food, and such delicious food, as I did on my trip South. With practically all the rest of the world supposedly on food rations, you'd be amazed at the abundance of food in the Southern Regions. In Java, for instance, there's actually an over-abundance of sugar, meat, rice, vegetables, coffee, cocoa, eggs, butter and in fact everything that will delight one's palate."

This is the enviable tiding which Togo Shiba, President of the East Asia Statistics Company, brought back from a 5,500-mile trip, mostly by plane, to the important centers of the Southern Regions. Mr. Shiba returned to Tokyo last week.

"The rice toeffel in Java" Mr. Shiba said, "is all it's advertised to be, and more. The trouble about this gourmand's delight is that it cannot be brought home to Japan."

"The people down South have been accused of laziness, but it isn't that at all. Vegetation grows so quickly and profusely down there that nobody has to hustle around trying to grow things. They grow by themselves.

"Another reason is that all tendency toward a higher level of life was ruthlessly suppressed in the past. But now the Japanese are changing that," he declared. "I was surprised at the degree of enthusiasm displayed by the Javanese and Malaians toward the Japanese.

"In fact in Shonan there are so many who want to learn the Japanese language that there aren't enough schools to take care of them, although public buildings have been converted into school-rooms. Schools are being built to try to take care of the overflow.

"'Lush' describes the scenery down there," Mr. Shiba continued. "Everything flourishes, plants, trees, vegetables and flowers. I spent one very nice weekend up in what are known as the Cameroon Highlands, near the city of Kuala Lumpur. It's a year-round mountain holiday resort, and wonderfully cool.

"Fine roads thread their way through all parts of Malai. These roads are now useful in the rapid transportation of raw materials for shipment, to and manufacture in Japan, the South's contribution to our War."

Italian Papers Fete Creation Of Indian Army

(Continued from Page 1)

there is of these British being assaulted by Indian throngs impelled the Governor-General of India to make the arrangement under which American soldiers are quartered in various Indian cities and towns."

Under the caption "A March to Delhi" the Stampa, of Turin, editorially said that the sudden appearance of Subhas Chandra Bose in Shonan that came before the announcement of the organization of an Indian National Army was timely, as it came at a time when the people of India at home and abroad had worked up to the fact that they must exert the utmost if they wanted to be a free and independent people.

The journal said in conclusion that a decisive phase has come in the Indian national movement.

ARMY OFFICER DIES OF ILLNESS IN SOUTH

Lieut.-Gen. Aoki Was Veteran of China War

Lieutenant-General Shigemasa Aoki, who had been fighting on the foremost firing line in a far-away land full of pestilence as Commander of a Corps of the Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Regions, died of illness on the spot on June 26, it was revealed on Saturday.

The late Lieutenant-General Aoki played a brilliant part in the battle fought at Tapiehshan Ranges and also in the reduction of Hankow in the China Affair. He also rendered distinguished services in the Ichang, South Honan, Han River, Changsha and other operations as Chief of Staff of the Japanese Army Forces in Central China.

When the War of Greater East Asia broke out, he distinguished himself as a staff officer and later as a Corps Commander in the Southern Regions.

The deceased officer once served as a private secretary and adjutant of War Minister General Baron Sadao Araki. Later, he held many important military posts. It was in 1940 that he was promoted to lieutenant-general and had been fighting in the Southern Regions as a Corps Commander.

War Prisoners in Taiwan

Top-left: Dr. Fritz Paravicini, (right) International Red Cross delegate to Japan, talking to one of the prisoners. Top-right: Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright, former Commander-in-Chief of the Fil-American forces, taking a walk in the compound. Lower-left: These men are on kitchen-duty, judging by their dress. Lower-right: War prisoners in their room.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

Prisoners' Treatment In Taiwan Commended By Red Cross Official

In the company of Tetsuzo Atsumi, of the Japan Red Cross Society, Dr. F. Paravicini, delegate in Japan of the International Red Cross Committee, recently made an extended tour of Taiwan to inspect the war prisoners' camps there at the request of the Geneva headquarters of the International Red Cross. Upon returning here, Dr. Paravicini is reported to have said that he was welcomed by the authorities concerned at the various war prisoners' camps in Taiwan during his recent visit there. It was a pleasant trip. He had the opportunity of engaging in detailed conversations with war prisoners at the various camps but he heard no complaint that their treatment was unfavorable. Since his return here, he thinks, he may be allowed to inspect the newly established war prisoners' camps in the not distant future.

Army Airman Is Cited For Gallant Fighting

(Continued From Page 1)

tank had been hit. But by that time oil was shooting out from the plane, and blown by the wind, had colored the fuselage black. I dropped speed and was guarding my Squadron Leader, when another persistent enemy plane came at us.

"Just at that time I saw the plane of Lieutenant Keiji Yamamoto approaching so I left it to Lieutenant Yamamoto to protect the Squadron Leader and pursued this enemy. When the squadron commander's plane, escorted by Lieutenant Yamamoto, came over a point 20 kilometers north of Alethangyan its propeller finally stopped moving. Probably resignedly feeling that this was the end the Lieutenant turned his plane back toward Chittagong, dived it toward the enemy convoy below on the Naaf River, and self-blasted his plane on the deck of an enemy transport.

"Lieutenant Yamamoto came back to the base after having seen the Squadron Leader's heroic death. Lieutenant Yamamoto said he saw a 2,000-ton class enemy transport burst into flames when the Squadron Leader self-blasted his plane, and could still see a column of black smoke arising after he was far away. The Squadron Leader always used to tell us, 'Whenever you sight an enemy, put out your greatest efforts and do not fail to shoot it down.' The Lieutenant himself actually did this."

ANNAMESE ABROAD

The author, a diligent young Annamese dental student with an engaging sense of humor, came to Japan by way of Shanghai. He is at present a student of the Nippon Times School of Journalism. This is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Hoquanphuoc on his travels and experiences.—Editor.

I knew her already by sight two years ago, since I went sometimes to the Astor House, 2 Whampoo Road, Shanghai, where she worked. Young, graceful and well-dressed, she seemed to be a living flower, a bright ornament in the Japanese Consulate-General, although in fact, she was the busiest secretary in the Passport Department.

Mr. Hoquanphuoc

She was not only a secretary, but a friend to all those who came to her office. One could see it at once from her friendly and cordial smile.

"Excuse me, Miss . . ."

"Hello, good morning, how are you? Did you get your visa from the French Consulate?"

"Yes . . . No . . . Thank you, I mean I am well, and I hope you also are in good health." (She nodded, her eyes smiling). "But," I continued, "I am told to wait . . ."

"For how long?"

"Maybe for a week, maybe for six months, they said," I told her.

"Good heavens, who told you that?"

"Mr. Roy, the consul in the Passport Department," I said.

Then I told her how I had been compelled to sit in the waiting-room for two hours and a half, only to receive a vague and derisive answer: 'It depends entirely upon Mr. Decoux, the Governor-General of Indo-China. Therefore, maybe you'll get your visa for Japan within a week's time, maybe only after six months.'

"But why?" she exclaimed.

"He said that now we are at war 'all who wish cannot go to Japan,' that I have no good reason to go to Japan since in Hanoi there is a university as well-equipped as any in Tokyo. . . ."

"Did you tell him you would be jobless as soon as you leave the Aurora University, although you graduated with honors?"

"Yes, I did, and I told him also of my being unable to go back to Indo-China, since there is no boat available."

"Wait a minute. . . ."

She took the telephone receiver and rang up the French Consulate.

There was no help. I had to wait for at least a week, but the French Consul promised to do everything he could, adding that the Japanese Consulate could rely on him.

"Here is my name and telephone number," she told me, handing me a slip of paper. "Ring me up when you need help or advice. I shall let you know as soon as a definite reply comes from Indo-China. In the meantime, try to find something to do in order not to get bored and, above all, hold fast to your money, for you will need it in Tokyo."

Two months passed with my comings and goings to the French and Japanese Consulates, without any result. My face became familiar to both employees and officials in the former office, so that at times I compared myself to an obtrusive bluebottle which came back again and again to the same spot, no matter how hard it had been chased out. On the other hand, I was received more and more warmly in the latter office, with Miss Kubota's constant encouragement to calm down my impatience, promising that Tokyo would never fail to help me, sooner or later.

One day when I returned from my work at the Hospital, they informed me that during my absence, Miss Kubota had telephoned three times, with finally the following message: "Come as early as possible tomorrow morning."

I had to sail for Nagasaki within three days. Everything was ready for my departure, and I therefore had only to go around saying goodbye to my friends. After so long and so trying a period of idle waiting, it was indeed a relief. But my troubles were not yet at an end.

On the day I was handed my visa, I was so grateful and so happy at the prospect of going soon to Japan, that, forgetting all convention, I crushed the little hand in mine, and shook it three or four times vigorously, so much so that its owner nearly cried with the pain. Then, looking into her eyes, I found that I was going to miss a true benefactress and a very lovely friend, someone who had come to my aid at a time when friendship and help were badly needed, someone who had spared no effort in pushing a seemingly hopeless affair to final success. And I knew nothing of her. Maybe we shall never see each other again in our whole life, I thought.

"May I ask you a big favor?" I began timidly.

"Yes?"

"I would be very glad to . . . if you don't mind . . . to have you at a Sayonara dinner . . ."

"Don't throw your money away, spending foolishly on my account," she scolded like a sister, "Of course, thanks a lot for the kind invitation, but you are but a student. . . ."

"But I should like to see you again, away from this office," I insisted.

"If that is so, let me be your hostess. Mother would be pleased to meet you."

I need not mention that I readily accepted the invitation, although a little disappointed at being a guest of my benefactress. We dined in her mother's large apartment. The service was ordered from a near-by restaurant, with the exception of the chicken curry, which was home-made.

"I hope you'll like it," Miss Kubota's mother said. "My daughter is very fond of it; she always cooks it herself."

In the curry there were four or five long, green pieces of pepper, or chili, which I took for green pea pods or some other green vegetable. I wanted to strictly observe the usual etiquette, thus showing that I was worthy of so much kindness from Miss Kubota. I therefore selected the bony parts of the chicken, as well as helping myself to much vegetable and little meat, in order to look correct and well-versed in social etiquette. All went well till I began to chew a long piece of what I thought to be green pea pod. I knew only then that it was hot pepper. But how could I spit out what I had taken from the best dish my hostess could serve me in that dinner? It would be an insult, for maybe in Japan people ate a lot of hot spices.

Seeing my trouble, which she mistook for dislike of her food, she said: "I am afraid my cooking isn't so good."

Like swallowing red charcoal, I hurriedly sent down the hot pepper into my stomach, and said: "Why, I have never tasted such delicious chicken curry in my life."

But the tears ran down my cheeks, and I don't quite remember how I managed to wipe them away.

Asia O-Bon Festival

The Greater East Asia O-Bon Festival in memory of the fallen heroes was solemnly observed on Saturday at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan, in accordance with Buddhist rites, attended by Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, Tokyo Metropolitan Governor Shigeo Otachi and many other notables including the Ambassadors of various countries now residing in Tokyo.

Released Doctors Hired

Domei

MANILA, July 9.—The Guagua Cotton Company in Pampanga Province is taking care of the poor tenants by employing released doctors who were formerly in the services of the USAFFE. Medical treatment is free and the medicine is provided by the Company.

P.I. NURSES PLEDGE TO SERVE COUNTRY

Several Freed With Other Women War Prisoners Last July Grateful to Nippon

Domei

MANILA, July 9.—Expressing their determination to cooperate with the upbuilding of the New Philippines, several released Filipino war nurses who formerly served the U.S.A.F.F.E. declared, "Our status now affords us another chance to be of service to our country." These nurses were among the 37 women prisoners of war released with ex-servicemen and who pledged allegiance to the new Philippines last July.

At that time these women vowed to right their wrong and adjust themselves to current society, starting life anew. Today they are actively engaged in various endeavors, cooperating in rehabilitating the country and building the New Philippines. One of them, 21-year-old Cleopatra Dulay, at present employed as nurse in the San Lazaro Hospital, asserted, "We all feel grateful to the Imperial Japanese Army for releasing us. The only way to reciprocate such benevolence is to do whatever we can to promote the welfare of our people." Miss Dulay plans to return home after her task is completed, to live and work with her people.

Beatriz Sarmiento, thirty, who served as staff nurse in the Malinta Tunnel Hospital at Corregidor said, "I am enjoying the benevolence of the Imperial Japanese Army, and for no reason should one endowed with this privilege waste his time in wishful thinking." Before the outbreak of the war Nurse Sarmiento was staff nurse of the military and naval welfare service of the American Red Cross doing social work with the families of the soldiers at Fort Mills. The war caught her in the fort so she was transferred to Corregidor. Today, Nurse Sarmiento, who married immediately after her release, lives happily in Laguna, where she raises hogs, chickens, and "later, children."

Esperanza Valido, 26, declared, "I believed every word the Americans said about the Japanese. But when we surrendered Corregidor I found out how wrong I was in my belief. The Nippon soldier is courteous and well-behaved." At present working as nurse in the Nippon Hospital, Miss Valido, who formerly served with the Stotsenburg Hospital before the outbreak of the war and then was transferred to the Bataan, added, "Now that I am alive free and happy, I will endeavor to improve understanding between the Filipinos and the Japanese."

"I consider the war over, at least in the Philippines," commented Sustines Lorenzana, 22, "and it is time for us to strive for the betterment of our country." Miss Lorenzana was among those shipped to Corregidor the night before the fall of Bataan and at present is working in the Nippon Hospital. She added, "My only plan for the present is to work as hard as I can . . . for doing so makes me believe that I am contributing my share to the reconstruction of our country."

CAVITE RESOLVES TO WORK FOR NEW ORDER IN E. ASIA

Passes Resolution to Cooperate With Japan, New P.I.—Lauds Premier Tojo's Aid

Domei

MANILA, July 8.—The people of Cavite recently adopted a resolution pledging to render full cooperation to Japan and the New Philippines in the establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The resolution cited the historical fact that Cavite was the first Province to rise in revolt against Spain and was also the seat of the Philippine Republic of 1898.

The resolution reads: "We the people of Cavite Province do hereby resolve to join the great mass of Filipinos in the islands in rejoicing in the sincere expression and gratitude given by Japan to aid the Philippines in the pledge made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and at the same time renew our firm determination to render full cooperation in the task of setting up a New Order in Greater East Asia."

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NOZOKI-MEGANE

On Subjects Pertinent and Impertinent, Timely And Untimely

By KAN KONDO

Before the advent of the airplane, non-combatants ran practically no risk at all, and the defense of civilian populations was of secondary importance in a country at war. To the civilian, war was then something vague and far removed from his sphere of existence. This privileged position no longer exists. In December 1914, for the first time in the history of man's struggles, destruction rained from the air, giving the world a foretaste of the new peril.

Since that time, astounding progress has been achieved in aviation, and the exigencies of warfare soon revealed needs in the air not unlike those upon water. At first, the only weapons aviators carried were rifles and pistols, but soon planes were armed with machine guns, and ultimately most of the largest were equipped with small cannons. As highly developed were the aerial bombs; from wick-lighted missiles they have been fostered to several tonners, detonated by automatic devices. Airplanes, then often referred to as "flying coffins," emerged as "flying fortresses," exposing the once peaceful sanctuary of the civilian populace to the actual dangers of war.

Accordingly, measures have been elaborated in Tokyo as well as all other cities in Japan to minimize the risks of an air attack. There are two methods of doing this: one, is the active defense, where the invading craft are counter-attacked by pursuit and fighter planes and anti-aircraft gunfire. The second is purely defensive, and calls for absolute preparedness, on the part of civilians, in advance. Public measures include the look-out and the alarm. If the alarm is sounded at night, all lights should be attended to so as to prevent its filtering into the streets. Lights should be shaded and colored bulbs are to be preferred.

On Hearing Sirens

Upon hearing the air-raid sirens, people in their houses must get their gas masks, a stock of provisions, as well as a few blankets, in readiness. It is also advisable to collect all valuables and papers. If a person is caught in the streets when the sirens are sounded, he should make for the nearest air-raid shelter.

At such shelters the strictest discipline must be observed. Some of the precautions to be followed are: do not crowd together; keep away from doors and ventilators; avoid striking lights, which use up the air. In a dug-out not provided with an air-renewal apparatus, the maximum time for which it can be occupied is two hours per cubic yard of air per person. To test the air supply, strike a match, if it does not burn, then it is time to change the air supply, although there is no immediate danger. All movement is to be avoided and breathing should be as quiet as possible, in order to conserve the air supply.

Fire hazards in time of war have been greatly enhanced by the appearance of incendiary bombs. At the moment these are of several kinds: those filled with phosphorous or inflammable liquids; those charged with thermit (mixture of iron oxide and aluminum or magnesium); and the electron bomb (alloy of aluminum and magnesium). The first type develops a great deal of heat at once, and a solution of 5 parts of copper sulphate in 100 of water should be used in dealing with flames from such bombs. Bombs loaded with inflammable liquids can be fought with the ordinary carbon dioxide extinguisher. As for electron bombs, sand is the only effective retardative agent, and should be poured right at the center of the fire.

Measures to Arrest Fire

Certain simple measures taken in advance will lessen considerably the spread of fire. All combustible material should be removed from, and boxes of sand placed in the top floors of all houses. If a layer of sand about an inch thick, be spread over the floor, it will check the effect of thermit bombs.

A good fire-proofing solution may be made by mixing the following in the given proportions: Borax—6 oz., Boric Acid—5 oz., Water 5 pints. This does not affect the usual textile dyes, and may be used as a spray or as a dip. Although this solution does not prevent fabrics treated with it from burning, it will prevent the emission of flames. Woodwork may be treated with the following mixture: (1) Dissolve 10 oz. ammonium phosphate in a pint of hot water. (2) Dissolve ½ oz. glue in a pint of hot water. Mix the two solutions and add ½ oz. of ocher or vermilion to color. Apply thickly with a brush.

Even in time of peace, every house should have a medicine chest. In time of war, the importance of the household clinic cannot be neglected. In the simplest form this should consist of: absorbent cotton, bandages, chloride of lime in sealed tins, bicarbonate of soda in solution, and iodine. And some disinfectants, such as washing soda and javel water. (javel or javelle water: aqueous solution of sodium hypochlorite, NaOCl).

Although individual precautions are not very elaborate, they are by no means unimportant; public-measures, after all, have their limitations.

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SHONAN DEVELOPING PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY

Scientists Make Many 'Ersatz' As Paper, Rope, Fishing Nets, Canvas Drill

Domei

SHONAN, July 9.—In Shonan today, the pineapple, humble fruit which used to grace the dinner table of many a home in the past, is now being treated with great importance for it is fast supplanting the ubiquitous coconut in usefulness and utility value.

Within the brief period of just over a year, Japanese scientists and technical experts who studied the pineapple, its growth, species and habits have discovered that almost every bit of the pine plant can be utilized for some useful purpose, so much so that today the pineapple industry in Shonan has far surpassed what it was yesterday when the mention of the word "pineapple" invariably conjured up in one's mind the solitary thought of tinned pineapple cubes, and nothing more.

Pineapples are still canned here and sent as export to other parts of the Southern Regions, but the plant itself has been found to be of great material value being now used in the manufacture of such diverse products like paper, rope, fishing nets and canvas drill.

This fruit which from very remote times was originally cultivated in America was taken almost all round the world by the Portuguese and Spaniards. Early history tells us that at one time the fruit was thought a fit gift for a king and there is even a story told of how a solitary pineapple was carried to Emperor Charles V of Spain as a gift, while the Jesuit priests in the mid-17th century likewise sought to propitiate Emperor Akbar in India by a similar gift.

Introduced in 1800

Earliest mention of the pineapple in Malai seems to have been made in 1800 when pineapple plants arrived here from the Moluccas. But of pineapples grown here for purposes of consumption at that time no descriptions have ever been preserved.

However, it is certain that the people of Malai heretofore knew of the usefulness of the pineapple as ancient Malai history and folklore contain full information regarding the cultivation of this species of fruit in different parts of the peninsula.

An average ripe pineapple contains about 4 per cent of reducing-sugars, 7.5 per cent of cane sugar, with about 80 per cent of water. There is but little protein associated. It is too costly as a fruit for use as a source of sugar, though in well managed canneries sugar from the waste is saved.

An unripe pineapple contains a poisonous substance which is said to act as a violent purge while the young fruit, according to popular fallacy, if taken with beer on an empty stomach causes a condition that looks like cholera. However, this doubtless is the cause of what is probably an erroneous belief; namely that it is unsafe to eat a stew made of mouse-deer's flesh and pineapple. In small doses, the unripe fruit seems to have been used as a diuretic and unripe pineapples are on the whole certainly unsafe food.

The Malais from very early times too are known to have used the juice of this fruit in etching the blades of kris (Malai-type swords or daggers).

Utilizing Surplus Products

With the advent of the New Order and the inclusion of Malai as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, steps were taken by the Japanese Military Administration in every direction to utilize the natural resources of the country and its surplus raw products for the creation of articles of every-day necessity thereby creating certain standards of self-sufficiency within all regions under Nippon control.

Thus, Java, Sumatra and the Celebes forged ahead in rice, cotton and coconut production, Malai produced more tin and rubber, and the Philippines more raw materials including vast quantities of Manila hemp.

In Malai, every available bit of land was given over to the cultivation of food crops of the commoner varieties thereby enabling this country to become more self-sufficient.

The search went on, and still continues, in every direction to turn waste products into something of value, indirectly providing a means whereby hundreds of local inhabitants can be afforded an opportunity of participating in sound, steady employment through the revival of various cottage industries.

One of these industries revived thus is the cultivation of pineapples not merely as a catch crop but on an extensive scale.

At a certain factory where the correspondent was given an opportunity to visit early this month, he observed an ingenious method whereby rope of various sizes is now being manufactured from pineapple fiber.

Two centuries ago it was known that the individual fibers from the leaf served widely in Malaysia as sewing thread; then the importation of cotton threads supplanted them. Today, this self-same mode of extraction of pineapple fiber is being utilized for the manufacture of thin, strong lines ideal for weaving into fishing nets or as twine, as well as for the production of pine-rope also made from this fiber which, after extraction from the leaf, is allowed to become bleached by natural process in the sun.

Good strong rope, shiny and smooth, of circumference varying from six inches to little under an inch is being manufactured locally through this process. Bales of the thickest sized ropes are made in weights averaging approximately 196—222 katties per bale.

After the fiber is extracted from the pine-leaf, the latter is not thrown away. Heaps of pineapple leaves with their center sections removed for the fiber are then crushed and boiled down in huge vats together with other chemicals. The mushy mixture, closely resembling a thin gruel or porridge when cooled off forms the basic substance from which paper is manufactured.

Male operators stand over the vats containing the liquid mixture of boiled pineapple leaf residue. In their hands the operators hold huge wooden frames which they dip into the liquid and with a deft twist of their wrists entirely cover the frame with the liquid.

The water is then allowed to drain off and a very thin film of waste matter remains on the muslin cloth which stretches over the frame. This muslin is removed and allowed to dry in the sun. When dry, the muslin is peeled off from what remains, which is paper of a very soft, absorbent quality. It was stated that paper of varying qualities, thicker or thinner, can also be produced through a similar process.

Substitute Acid Made

Pineapple juice too has been used for manufacturing an acid liquid substitute for vinegar, while a substitute acid formula closely resembling acetic acid, essential for coagulating rubber latex, has also been said to have been successfully extracted from this same juice. Another substitute for acetic acid is obtained from toddy, the sweet liquid well known as an alcoholic stimulant obtained from the coconut tree.

A light wine has also been successfully extracted from the juice of the pineapple, while long fermentation of this liquid produces a similar type of vinegar, aromatic and ideal for use as a condiment for pickling or to be used for conserving fruit or certain types of vegetables.

To the list of locally-manufactured alcoholic drinks presently brewed in Malai can be added pineapple brandy which after successive experiments is today found to be a very pleasant and stimulating brew.

With paper being manufactured out of waste fiber preparation, investigation has also been made into a process whereby pineapple cloth can be manufactured. The possibility of using the fiber for other purposes has also naturally been

(Continued on Page 5)

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

ARMY, NAVY TO GET BIG CONTRIBUTIONS

Japanese Residents Presenting ¥200,000 to Each for Building Airplanes

Shanghai Evening Post

Reflecting the mounting enthusiasm and patriotism of the local Japanese community, the Shanghai Total Strength Patriotic Association, which launched a campaign for the collection of funds for the manufacture of military planes on the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1942, will shortly donate a sum of ¥200,000 to the Japanese Army and the same amount to the Navy as the second batch of funds for the manufacture of military aircraft.

This decision was reached at a meeting of the Association's Committee for Accelerating the Presentation of Military Planes which was held at the Nippon Club, attended by Ayao Umedani, Japanese Consul, and 20 members of the Committee.

The sum so far elected and in custody of the Association is $1,700,000.

Amoy's War Contribution

AMOY—A total of $1,000,000 has so far been collected by the residents of Amoy for the purchase of two airplanes, one of which will be presented to the Japanese authorities and the other to the National Government of China.

The gift to the Japanese authorities is a token of appreciation of the local inhabitants for the Japanese assistance in the return of the International Settlement in Kulangsu.

The airplanes will be christened "Kulang" and "Amoy." The "Kulang" will be contributed to the Japanese authorities and the "Amoy" to the National Government of China.

Dispensation of Justice in Shonan Conducted Smoothly by Japanese

Deputy Public Prosecutor Braga Lauds Good Work Of Justice Ministry Officials on 1st Anniversary of Opening of Supreme Court

Syonan Sinbun

Reviewing the past year's work of the Shonan Supreme Court, the first anniversary of which was observed recently, A. J. Braga, Deputy Public Prosecutor, paid a glowing tribute to the Japanese officials of the Ministry of Justice who he said "deal with all matters promptly, honestly and expeditiously."

About the work of the Japanese officials, he said there was none of the "Government red tape system" so typical of former British methods where, very often, police cases were held up for months necessitating more often than not in work accumulating, and the smooth functioning of legal matters hampered as a result.

Recalling the opening of the Supreme Court last year, Mr. Braga stated that at the outset a lot of difficulties had to be overcome but that with the efficient reorganization of the various police division, preliminary investigations in crime were promptly dealt with.

The majority of prosecution at the beginning dealt with profiteering which was put down with a very firm hand. "The main object of the Public Prosecutor's Department at that time was to make life—particularly for the poor—a tolerable one, and profiteering in essential commodities, especially in food, was rigidly suppressed from the very outset," he added.

Other more serious crimes which were dealt with by the Ministry of Justice included armed and gang robbery. Those found guilty of these crimes were punished severely as under the new rules for the enforcement of law and order, gang robbery and armed robbery are punishable under certain circumstances with death.

Today, a year after the opening of the Supreme Court, Mr. Braga declared, the Public Prosecutor's Department is running smoothly and efficiently, so much so that comparatively few judgments have ever gone up to the Court of Appeal.

There are today four prosecuting officers appointed for prosecuting in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Police Courts.

A tribute was paid to the Police Department for the splendid cooperation shown at all times. The D.P.P. stated that the police are dealing expeditiously with crime, and keeping a vigorous check on subversive elements in the city.

"I consider it an honor and a real pleasure to work under Japanese officials like W. Ichihara, the Attorney-General, and A. Miyashita and M. Suname, Public Prosecutors, and I feel that all members of the Supreme Court share the same sentiments," he concluded.

Mr. Braga also paid a glowing tribute to Justice Nogi who, he said, commanded from the very outset the greatest affection and respect from all those who came in contact with him.

Mr. Braga, who on various occasions in the past had visited Japan, declared that he was deeply impressed with the dignity and respect which Japanese Courts of Justice commanded of all those who were engaged in the dispensation of justice.

Matsui Reaches Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, July 8.—General Iwane Matsui, Adviser of the East Asia Development General Headquarters of the Taisei Yokusankai, arrived here this evening from Bangkok in the course of an extensive trip to the southern area.

2,000,000 Yanks Abroad

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 8.—The United States forces sent to various foreign war areas now total about 2,000,000, Elmer Davis, Director of the United States War Information Office, announced today according to Washington reports.

CHINA HIKES SALARY OF STATE EMPLOYES

20 to 60 Per Cent Raise Effective From July 1—Part Paid in Commodities

Shanghai Times

Close on the heels of an announcement that all Government employees will receive part of their salaries in commodities in a step to alleviate the plight of functionaries badly hit by the high cost of living, the National Government decided to grant increases ranging from 20 to 60 per cent to men on the payroll in June.

The National Government in reaching the decision has taken into consideration the present basic salaries of Government officials and decided to grant 60 per cent increases to the lowest paid functionaries and clerical assistants, while persons occupying higher official positions will receive only 20 per cent increases, their present pay being considered high enough.

The increase, which will be effective as from July 1, was decided upon by the Government after detailed investigations by experts revealed the difficult position of both employees in the lower pay brackets and persons employed as clerks or not holding any official position.

To Give Relief

The measure was adopted to give a temporary relief to Government employees who are eagerly awaiting official action on the plan to pay part of salaries in commodities at official prices so as to give them a chance of making both ends meet—something the investigators found to be impossible for employees under present conditions unless increases are immediately granted.

Meanwhile, the system whereby all Government officials will receive part payment of their salaries in essential commodities, approved by the Supreme National Defense Council in Nanking is still being studied by experts of the Ministries of Finance, Industry and Foodstuffs, following which a promulgation by the Executive Yuan will make the scheme official.

Especially considered now in the question of establishing Government cooperative societies for the distribution of essential commodities to the various officials concerned, while another important problem to be dealt with concerns Government officials holding dual posts in different departments of the administration.

Latest reports appear to indicate that these questions have all been settled and that, after minor problems have been solved, the system will be applied forthwith.

Following the decision to grant part of Government employees' salaries in commodities and the study of all problems connected with the formation of a cooperative society, a Shanghai Citizens' Cooperative Society—an organ to give low-salaried employees a chance to buy commodities at the official prices—was inaugurated.

The cooperative society will shortly supply at cost all its members with such daily necessities as tobacco, matches, candles, soya sauce, sugar, coal briquettes, cotton yarn and piece goods, meat and vegetables.

STRANGER THAN FICTION

Music Notes

Concluding a busy symphony concert season, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt will present a "Summer Night Concert" at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m. today. The Tokyo Symphonic Chorus will assist in the program, which contains Thomas' Overture to the opera, "Mignon;" Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suite; Johann Strauss' "Blue Danube" Waltz (with chorus); Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2," and Borodin's "Polovtsian Dances" from the opera, "Prince Igor".

Light music concerts are featuring the musical activities in Tokyo, meeting the rising demand for healthy entertainment in a lighter vein during the hot season. While performances of classical music have come to a temporary standstill, more than ten light music concerts are scheduled during the coming week alone.

Katsuhiko Haida, popular Nisei singer, is the undisputed musical hero of this week, during which he will appear virtually every day, in as many as six different programs probably an all-time record in the annals of musical activities in Tokyo.

Today, Katsuhiko Haida will sing for a "Summer Light Music Concert" at the Hibiya Park Open Air Auditorium, from 5:30 p.m. assisted by his brother, Haruhiko Haida, Hawaiian guitar virtuoso, and the Southern Music Ensemble. Appearing on the same program are Kiyoshi Sakurai and his band; Sachio Koizumi and his accordion band; Koichi Mine, baritone, and Miss Fumiko Inada, soprano.

With Katsuhiko Haida as the featured musician, a series of popular "Film and Music" programs to raise funds for the construction of ships for the Imperial Navy will be sponsored by the Toho Theatrical Corporation at the Yuraku Theater, from 1 p.m. Monday to Wednesday, July 12 to 14.

Miss Mieko Takamine, singing Shochiku screen star, will be the main attraction of the Sixth Nippon Light Music Concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, July 13. Also participating in the performances will be Yukichi Ko (cello) and his trio; Akira Yoshino and his band, and the Shochiku Light Music Orchestra conducted by Kazuo Tanaka.

Japanese dances by Miss Sumi Hanayagi to the accompaniment of classical Japanese music; and songs rendered by Katsuhiko Haida and "Katsutaro," accompanied by the Southern Music Ensemble, will be offered at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6 p.m. Wednesday, July 14.

Two concerts of "Geino Ongaku" will be held at the Aoyama Kaikan, from 6 p.m., Thursday and Friday, July 15 and 16, with performances by the Haida Brothers and their Southern Music Ensemble; Taro Shoji, popular singer; Hiroshi Kikuchi and his band; the Shochiku Light Music Orchestra conducted by Kazuo Tanaka, and the "Star of the Southern Cross" music ensemble.

The third "Popular Music Evening" sponsored by the Oyukai association will be given at the Hibiya Park Open Air Auditorium from 5:30 p.m. Saturday, July 17. Among those appearing are Katsuhiko and Haruhiko Haida with their Southern Music Ensemble; Miss Noriko Awaya with her ensemble, and the Shochiku Light Music Orchestra under the baton of Kazuo Tanaka.

Takashi Masuda with his ballet troupe, and Miss Noriko Awaya with her ensemble are co-featured on the program of a "Gay Dance and Music Evening" at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6 p.m. Monday, July 19.

In a move to contribute toward the nation's war efforts by way of saving newsprint, the publishers of Japanese musical magazines are now discussing plans to amalgamate the existing six monthly musical magazines. Under the new plan, which will take effect beginning with the October issue of this year, only two monthly musical magazines would be left, in addition to the "Musical Culture Newspaper" which is appearing three times a month. It is recalled that about two years ago, a general amalgamation of musical magazines was carried out, as the result of which the following publications have been issued: Ongaku Koron (Musical Criticism); Ongaku-no-Tomo (Musical Friend); Kokumin Ongaku (National Music); Suisogaku (Brassband Music); and the Monthly Magazine of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra.

CENTRAL CHINA RAIL TO PLAY VITAL ROLE

Railway Line Rebuilt, Order Restored Since Work Started 4 Years Ago

Shanghai Evening Post

The role of Central China Railway Company, already vital factor in the reconstruction of Central China, will become increasingly important in the affairs of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Makoto Den, vice-president of the railway concern whose retirement was announced recently, predicted in a statement.

In the past four years since Mr. Den came to Shanghai to reconstruct the Central China Railway Company from the debris left by the hostilities in this area, the development of the concern has been eye-opening. Railway lines and stations have been rebuilt, order restored to the areas along the lines and regular train schedules reinaugurated. The Hwai-Nan railway was reconstructed, and a section of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway line to Kinhwa was rebuilt.

Bigger projects taxing the resources of the men who guide the railway lines in the Hankow area must be restored, and regular service established, and most important of all, the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway line must be extended to Shonan. For the sake of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Mr. Den stressed, every step must be taken that will speed up the conclusion of this project one year or even one month.

Mr. Den reviewed the progress made by the Central China Railway Company since the company was first established in 1939.

When he arrived in Shanghai to take over the post as vice-president of the company in April, 1939, Mr. Den recalled, station buildings were partially destroyed, railroads were under repair and reconstruction work was slow. Since then, the company has progressed remarkably both inwardly and outwardly. The company's revenues from passenger and freight fares has multiplied 10 times, Mr. Den pointed out, while the number of workers has increased five times.

"Having seen and experienced all this," Mr. Den admitted, "it is hard for me to leave my seat here." But, he added, he is confident that he is leaving his work in capable hands in his successor, Ichitaro Kambayashi.

Mr. Den is the second son of Baron Kenjiro Den, former Governor-General of Taiwan. He graduated from the college of law in Tokyo Imperial University. He was head of the Japan Tourist Bureau when he received the appointment to his Shanghai post.

Mr. Kambayashi who replaces him, has been working under Mr. Den since the establishment of the railway company as director and head of the Company's General Affairs Department. The retirement of Mr. Den and the nomination of his successor was formally approved by company officials in a general meeting.

Shunichi Takasu, former Director of the Tokyo office of the Bureau of Railways, has been named to succeed Mr. Kambayashi.

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The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

TRANSLATED BY TSUNEO TOMONAGA

Chapter 22

Traitor's Wine

The monks in the kitchen were clustered in a group and were whispering together.

"I say, one of those Ako ronin is a girl! I'm sure of it."

"Idiot! How can there be a woman mixed up with a vendetta party?"

"But I tell you, I'm sure. . . ."

"There is no such thing. . . ."

"All right, then, if you don't believe me, just take a peep at them."

"Where?"

"There. . . See that group by the hearth? That young person who has evidently been defeated in finger-wrestling, and is blushing. About seventeen or eighteen, I should say."

"H'm, I see. . . ."

"Isn't that a woman? Though dressed like a man, I am sure it's a woman."

The monks were convinced at last. The news spread rapidly, and all the priests who were supposed to be on duty came one by one to peep at the group by the hearth.

Drawn by the commotion, Sokuchi came to the kitchen.

"Fools!" He exclaimed. "What are you looking at?"

"There is a woman among the warriors there."

Sokuchi was astounded, but to make sure, he went to take a close look at the comrades round the hearth. He came back laughing.

"Ha, ha, ha! That is Pei Chiao of T'ang."

"What is Pei Chiao?"

"Or it might be Wei Chieh."

"Eh? Wei Chieh? Pei Chiao? Don't hold us in suspense, but explain to us what it all means."

"You'll find the reference in the Chinese classics."

"Eh?"

"Pei Chiao of T'ang was possessed of exceptional beauty. Men called him a human Boddhisattva. Wei Chieh also was noted for unusual beauty. When Wei Chieh came to the capital, people flocked to the streets, forming solid walls on both sides. When Wei Chieh became ill, nobody dared to touch him, for he was so beautiful, and he died from lack of attention."

"Him? Then do you mean that this one is also a man?"

"Yes. A man of beauty is always more attractive than a beautiful woman. He is Yato Emoshichi, and is seventeen years of age."

Sokuchi's voice must have been audible to the group by the hearth, for Emoshichi turned his head and looked in his direction.

Seeing that the monks were looking at him and whispering together, he stood up abashed, and went to the side of the hall near the railings.

"Master Emoshichi! Master Emoshichi!" somebody called to him.

Emoshichi looked in the direction of the voice, and saw Takada Gunbei, the man they had passed near the Mita crossroads, beckoning to him from below the railings.

"Oh, Master Takada. . . And what are you doing here?"

"Will you tell the others?"

"About what?"

Gunbei dropped his eyes on the article he had brought with him. It was a cask of sake.

"As a matter of fact, I wish to offer some sign of felicitation on my former comrades' success. Although I left the group, in my heart I have never ceased to pray for you all. I have brought a cask of sake with me. Will you take it to the others? When I met you at the Mita crossroads, Masters Yasubei and Magodaiyu ignored me, so I will not go into the hall. Please take this cask to them. You can tell them later that I brought it. Won't you do this for me?"

"Wait. I cannot take this."

"Why not?"

"I must consult the others first."

"There is no need for that. Just take it with you inside. . . ."

"But. . ." Emoshichi turned and called out, "Master Horibe! Master Horibe!"

Gunbei hastily started to go away when he saw Yasubei. Yasubei at once saw the cask of sake that Gunbei had placed there.

"Ho! Gunbei!"

Gunbei turned, and laughed in an openhearted manner. But it was plain that he did not relish his position.

"Did you bring this sake?" asked Yasubei.

"Yes. It is an insignificant offering, but please take it as a sign of my feelings."

"Your feelings?"

". . . . ."

"Since an old friend brought it, I should like to take it. But, Gunbei, I cannot drink your sake."

"Please understand me. Although I parted from you, my heart has not changed. . . ."

Chapter 23

The Real Woman

"Stop It!"

Yasubei's voice rang with contempt.

"Gunbei," he went on, "You have chosen your own way of life. It is not impossible that your way too has its right and just path of living. Therefore, Gunbei, you should not resort to falsehood and try to gain favor with men who follow other paths. You cannot help but fall to the ground between two stools. You will succeed in becoming nothing better than flotsam on the sea of life. As your friend, let me give you a last piece of advice. Whatever way you choose, follow it to its ultimate end!"

"Thank you." Gunbei hung his head like a whipped dog.

"Yasubei," he said, looking up again. "You are the only man who says such things to me. Thank you. As I live, I will certainly do some good thing, some great thing. But this sake, won't you take it to the others? It is but a sign of how I feel."

"Incorrigible fellow! Gunbei, get out of here!"

"Fool!" Yasubei lost his patience at last. "Go to the tomb of our late lord, and get his permission! If you know how to bring sake to us, why didn't you come to the grave this morning, and brush off the snow together with us? It's no use hiding under a mask of virtue. You reveal yourself by your negligence or inability to pay your respects before our late lord's tomb. If the others see you, you'll be severely dealt with. Don't argue, and go!"

Turning to the kitchen, Yasubei called out, "Hey, monks; Shut the side gate. The postern door is open, and some rascal has come in who has no business with us. Chase this fellow out of here, and throw the cask of sake after him!"

Gunbei fled.

The monks carried the cask to the postern door, and threw it out.

They were about to bolt the postern door when one of the monks caught sight of a dark figure standing a little apart from the gate on the inner side. The monk approached this figure.

It was that of a woman, her head covered with a hood. She shrank back when the monk came near.

The monk looked at her for some time.

"This is a real woman. Not Pei Chiao of T'ang this time," he said.

Another monk came beside him, and scowled at the woman.

"Who are you, and what are you doing here?"

"Why did you come into this temple?"

The woman had lost all color under her hood. Even her lips were trembling.

"Nothing in particular," she said at last.

"You cannot come in here without permission. I suppose you came to take a look at the Ako warriors?"

"Yes, that is so."

"Kindly get out. Outside the gate."

The woman was beautiful. She was slender and graceful, and looked like a person accustomed to life in a daimyo's mansion.

She walked slowly to the postern door, but even as she was going out, she was looking back, her tear-wet eyes searching for somebody among the ronin resting in the hall.

* * *

Isogai Juroza was sitting alone in the little room in the shadow of the screen with a painting in the Kano fashion on it.

"Juroza! Juroza!" Maebara Isuke came out of the hall, looking for Isogai. Juroza did not reply, but Isuke caught sight of him behind the screen.

From the time they had posed as rice-dealers at Aiai-cho in Honjo in order to ferret out Kira's movements, both of them had been fast friends.

"Oh, Juroza. Here you are. Have you heard?"

"What?"

"The girl was here. The maid in Kira's mansion. Otsuya. . . ."

Juroza was silent, head downcast, but Isuke noticed the slight trembling of his shoulders.

"Poor thing," said Isuke. "She is a living sacrifice. Go and speak to her, Juroza. She came here to see you, without even stopping at her mother's house on the way. Of course, we cannot encourage her passion . . . but there is the instance of Emoshichi and Kume. Kume has gone mad from unrequited love, and is wandering through the town, a lunatic. Emoshichi is too young to understand a woman's love, but you, Juroza, ought to know how a woman in love feels."

"Maebara."

"What?"

"Our comrades will suspect something if they see us whispering here like this. Go back to the hall as though nothing has happened."

"H'm. . . ."

"I have a headache. I wish to rest here a while. But I will join you soon. I want to join in that merry laughter there. . . ."

(To Be Continued)

Japan—Past and Present

Sato Nobuhiro on the Ideal State

By Shio Sakanishi

Generally speaking, the Orientals have always taken Evolution for granted. Our life is too short; we cannot comprehend the greater plans round which the universe is revolving. What goes on without our conscious knowledge must necessarily be for our own good. Unlike some of the Westerners, they have never considered nature cruel and that we should conquer it in order to make progress. Therefore they have been friendly toward nature and cooperative with its workings. In spite of natural calamities which are many and frequent, they have never been resentful or vindicative, but on the contrary have always had a profound faith in what happens when we are asleep.

Such a faith in the existing order of the universe made the Japanese society extremely static. Professions and occupations were hereditary. A son of a landed gentry was always a gentleman, while a tenant's son, no matter how brilliant and able, remained servile. Farmers tilled the land in the most primitive ways. They accepted a bumper crop or a complete failure resulting in famine, with equal resignation. The artisans too adhered to the same traditional methods. In fact life in general offered little encouragement for progress or improvement.

Born in 1767

Sato Nobuhiro was born in 1767 in a family with generations of scholarly tradition, but his father who had a great vision and foresight was persecuted in his feudal clan and had to flee from home with his young son. He died in a small mining village in poverty. Early in his life, Nobuhiro realized the serious handicap of such a social order. More and more he felt that it was wrong for Japan to go on in this traditional rut. The world outside was vitally alive and dynamic. Although the country was hermetically sealed, Nobuhiro could not help feeling the pulse of the rest of the world.

Young as he was, Nobuhiro was convinced that human society could not progress without constant and strenuous effort. Therefore, he advocated a reform in farming, and wrote the "Principles of Agriculture" before he was thirty years old. This was followed in rapid succession by treatises on crop improvement, animal husbandry, principles of economics, price control, and many other works, advocating better living and happier life. But such piecemeal reforms, he came to see, got him nowhere. He was impatient, and like Browning, Nobuhiro cried:

> "We ask to put forth just our
> strength, our human strength,
> All starting fairly, all equipped
> alike."

So he worked out a detailed plan for his ideal state and advocated it all through his life. The most complete treatise on the subject is entitled Suito hiroku, "Secrets of State Administration," in five books which was discovered after his death. The earliest manuscript of this treatise extant is dated, "Winter, 1857," seven years after the author's death. The date of its actual composition is not known, but judging from the internal evidences, it must have been written between 1844 and 1847. Of the five books, three are now lost, only the chapters on the organization of the government and education remaining.

Supreme Ruler Is Emperor

The supreme ruler of his ideal state is the Emperor, and the people are ruled with mercy and benevolence, for the first essential of the government is to enable all people to live in peace and contentment. Yedo, the present Tokyo, is chosen for its capital, because it is spacious and is surrounded by the vast and fertile Kwanto Plain.

The Imperial Palace is situated in the center of the city. To the west of the palace is the Sacred Hall where the ancestral gods and the late Emperors are enshrined. Adjoining to it is a large hall where rites and ceremonies are held. To the east is the University. To the north is the Home Office, while to the south are the Offices of Religion and Justice. There are six administrative bureaus: Agriculture, Mining and Forestry, Manufacturing, Commerce, Army, and Navy. The entire country is divided into thirteen districts, each with a governor who is appointed by the Emperor and is directly responsible to the central government.

Of the six bureaus, the Agriculture is the most important. The policy of the Shogunate had been to keep the peasants servile, but Nobuhiro insists on treating them well, giving them as much financial and technical aid as possible, for they are the mainstay of the nation. They are to produce not only foodstuffs, but also cotton and hemp which are necessary for clothing. Medical herbs, tea plants, and tobacco are produced by them. All their products are brought to the central warehouse, and the government pays for them.

Next comes the Mining and Forestry Bureau. Afforestation, soil conservation, charcoal manufacturing and providing building materials are the essential duties of this office. The men who are engaged in these tasks can utilize whatever space that is left and raise foodstuff for their own use, but they are forbidden to market their produce.

All Artisans Registered

All the artisans are registered in the Manufacturing Bureau, and the objects to be made are studied carefully and only those which are most suited for the purpose are made. No luxuries or fancy articles are allowed. There is to be utmost economy and efficiency, and yet originality and artistic aspiration of every artisan is respected and encouraged. Unlike in the feudal society, a man does not need to stick to a trade or occupation the rest of his life. While frequent and capricious changes are not encouraged or even permitted, every worker is allowed, under certain regulations, to volunteer for another industry which he thinks would suit him better than his first choice. All the manufactured objects are turned over to the central office, and every artisan is paid for his work.

The Commerce Bureau is an office where the goods are brought together and are distributed. The merchants are to serve the public interest and not to encourage prodigality of the rich or increase their own hoard. The buyer, without waste of time or labor, now finds under one roof whatever object he desires. There the labor of distribution is so light as to add but a fraction to the cost of commodities to the user. Moreover, the commodities which are necessary for living are rationed, and the prices regulated by the government. The public can purchase the best quality at a reasonable price. The entire nation has no rich or poor man; every one is employed in some gainful occupation.

The organization of the army and navy is very much like the present system and I shall not describe them in detail. Although Nobuhiro was a strong advocator of the bigger military force, he, nevertheless, insists on a small standing army. After a period of training, every soldier should be given a definite work so that in time of peace he is engaged in gainful occupation.

Nobuhiro Knew Problems

Nobuhiro knew what serious economic problems the samurai class had created in feudal Japan. A soldier in Nobuhiro's ideal state is no better than a peasant. There is recognized no sort of difference between the dignity of the different sorts of work required by the state. The individual is never regarded nor regards himself as the servant of those he serves, nor is he in any way dependent upon them. It is always the state which he is serving.

The Home Office plans large-scale public works, such as flood prevention, road building, and reclaiming of waste lands. By establishing granaries against famine, public hospitals, institutions for the care of the aged and disabled, the Office tries to improve the social condition. Every community has at least two free clinics, each with at least two physicians and several nurses. A list of doctors and nurses are ready for emergencies. Chronic invalids are taken care of either in the state or local institutions and the expenses are borne by the State.

The most interesting part of Nobuhiro's plan for the ideal State, however, is his system of education. A child belongs to the nation. Every baby born is cared for and educated by the State. When the baby is named, it is taken to the public nursery, which is made up of a group of small houses. Each house takes care of eight to ten infants. The doctors and trained nurses supervise them, but their actual care is placed in the hands of women in the community who are not able to engage in any strenuous work.

Each child is tagged, given a small room where his parents can visit him daily. In case they wish to bring him up at home, a written request is sent in, and the case is carefully investigated. If the parents are well-qualified to do so, then he is sent home. A child is kept in this nursery until he is four years old, and then he is sent to an advanced institution. But before this, his physical and mental development is tested, and a backward child is kept in the nursery a little longer. The State bears all the expenses for this work.

Older Children's Institute

Between the ages of four to six, the children are again placed in an institution under expert guidance. A large recreation hall and a series of small dormitories with sunny and airy rooms are provided. The children who have been brought up at home must attend and be trained in social behavior here. After this the children are sent to the elementary schools where they are taught three Rs. This is so much like our present day grammar school that I need not describe it.

Before a child is through with his studies here, his aptitude is carefully studied. Every child has an opportunity of higher education, but whether a child be a farmer or mechanic and serve the State with brain instead of hands, is left to him to settle ultimately, but in the meantime as much guidance and help as he needs is constantly given to him. Since there is no difference between a common laborer and a professional man, there is little danger of the youth being led by false ambition, but they are encouraged to develop their real talent.

Nobuhiro's ideal State is by no means complete. Unfortunately today, we have only a small part of his treatises. But to me his conception of utopia is highly significant, and today under the great national crisis, a good many of his ideals are actually put in practice. Tokyo is the nation's capital. His theory of controlled economy too is working out well. In the West the latter half of the nineteenth century brought forth such remarkable works on the subject as Edward Bellamy's Looking Backward, 2000-1887, which was published in 1887, and Erewhon, or Over the Range, by Samual Bulter, parts of which were written in 1865. Nobuhiro was half a century ahead of these thinkers.

Shonan Developing Pineapple Industry

(Continued From Page 4)

examined by Japanese technical experts and very satisfactory results are stated to have been received in this direction.

Careful experiments and further research which are still being carried out will in due course produce a good, strong drill closely resembling canvas, made from pineapple leaf fiber. Actually canvas at the moment is being successfully produced in small quantities and rigid tests carried out on this drill have shown it to be of highly satisfactory quality.

Juice Very Nourishing

Apart from all this, the fruit itself is a source of great nourishment and is a great favorite at the table. When eaten ripe it aids digestion, the fruit containing a ferment known as bromelin capable of acting in acid as alkaline and neutral media.

Altogether, the future of the pineapple industry in Shonan and Malai as a whole is very bright. Reviewing the many uses to which not only the fruit but also the plant can be put to, it can safely be assumed that this is one industry in Malai which from a truly humble beginning is slowly working its way up into becoming one of great importance commercially.

The pineapple boom is here, and from present indications it looks as if the boom has come to stay.

Portugal Resumes Shipping

Domei

LISBON, July 8.—The shipping route between Portugal and French Morocco which had been suspended ever since the landing of anti-Axis forces in North Africa, was reopened today, with the departure of the Portuguese ship, Silver, from Lisbon for Casablanca.

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Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA

"Request-Concert"

On July 1 at the Hibiya Public Hall. Both the performers and the items in this concert are selected through a majority vote. The program: (1) Fumiko Fujita (Soprano), two songs from R. Strauss, and two arias from "Manon Lescaut" (Puccini) and "Aida" (Verdi); (2) Mary Estelle Iwamoto (Violin) and Yasuko Tani (Piano) in Beethoven-Sonata for violin and Pianoforte in A major, Op. 47 (Kreutzer); (3) Takeo Ito (Baritone), selections from Schubert's "Winter Journey" and a Prologue from "Pagliacci" (Leoncavallo); (4) Akira Suzuki (Cello), Kol Nidrei (Bruch), Le Cygne (Saint-Saens), Hungarian Rhapsody (Popper); (5) Tatuo Mizutani (Pianoforte),—originally, Susumu Nagai should have been here, but owing to illness his place was taken by Mizutani—, in Beethoven-Sonata Op. 57 (Appassionata) and Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6 by Liszt. S. Takata at the piano accompanied the vocal items.

Fumiko Fujita (soprano): She seemed to be much more at home in the two operatic arias than in the two songs by Strauss; verily, her temperament (which gave one the impression of non-reflective type) together with her good, full voice was obviously meant for anything but lyrical.

Her rendition of the aria, "Return Victorious" (from Aida) was quite praiseworthy; she brought out some of the conflicting emotions with dramatic force very well indeed for such a young singer. In the role of Manon Lescaut (Puccini) too, she seemed to divine some of the fleeting but pathetic character of the lady of the glade.

All the more, it was to be regretted that her vibrato, which was a trifle too wide, seemed to interfere with the purity of intonation, and a thought more cultivation of a finer gradation of dynamic shading would have added so much to her already excellent singing.

Mary Estelle Iwamoto (violin) and Yasuko Tani (pianoforte): Beethoven Sonata in A major, Op. 47 (Kreutzer) was given excellent rendition by Miss Iwamoto with her good comprehension of the work on the whole and a charming tone. The First and the Second Movements (some of the variations especially) seemed to have given the most impression. The clearness of delivery and the purity of intonation generally are very gratifying traits in her; she is certainly the most gifted among the younger generation of violinists in this country.

The pianist who partnered her was, unfortunately, not up to the expected standard; her comprehension of the work was rather poor and her perfunctory treatment of details was very deviating from the intense beauty of the work. This was especially so in the Second Movement (Andante con Variazioni), where her sense of coordination with her partner was not at all satisfactory.

She and many other pianists should realize that ensemble playing does not mean just playing together or, worse still, just following after the partner in a subservient, negative fashion. No, it should be an intense coordination of the two (or more) for the realization of an ideal, the beautiful. For this, a specific mental technique of understanding each other musically is imperative more than anything else. If this be ignored, no amount of playing together would bring about any real desired effect from the musical point of view.

Ryunosuke Shimada (tenor) with Vincenzo Cimatti (pianoforte)

On July 2 at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program: (1) Il mio ben quando verra by Giovanni Paisiello, Aria di Lido (Dal' dramma musicale Edisto) by Francesco Cavalli, Pur dicesti, bocca bella by Antonio Lotti, Piacer d'amor by Giovanni Martini, (2) Aria di Federico (Dall' Arlesiana) by Francesco Cilea, Il lamento del cantatore (Giulietta e Romeo) by Riccardo Zandonai, (3) Hakko Ichiu (Pianoforte suite with vocal refrain) by Vincenzo Cimatti (music) and Hidaka Shigetaka (words), followed by contemporary Japanese songs by Hashimoto, Taki, Yanada, Yamada, Shimada; words by such well-known poets as Miki, Kitahara, Doi, and so forth.

Any Italian song sang by an Italian at any time or place would be a felicitous event, but any Italian song sang in Italian by some people other than Italian would be just as much enchanting as the declaration of "sweet numby-wamby" from a Diana, though, perhaps, not quite the same as the real thing.

The tenor evinced some very pleasing trait of phrase nuance, and in some of the Italian items, namely, songs by Paisiello, Martini, Cilea, Zandonai, and "Kojo no Tsuki" (Moon over the Ruins), his sense of depiction found a happy effect despite his not too ideal a quality of singing voice.

The piano accompaniment by Vincenzo Cimatti should serve as a model to many of the accompanists over here; lightness combined with grace, a fine sense of tone discrimination, and forming into an integral part of the song, were some of the gratifying characteristics shown by this ecclesiast-pianist.

Tamaki Miura (soprano) and Chieko Hara (pianoforte)

On July 5 at the Hibiya Public Hall. A concert was arranged by the Bunka Gakuin, and the fund collected from the admission to be given to the Navy. The program was made up of few classics and the rest was of lighter to more popular items.

"Over the Wave" was sang by the students of the Bunka Gakuin under the direction of Mr. Sasaki. A few more maritime songs were sung by the "New Chorus" under the direction of Mme. Yoshiko Ito, who evinced quite vigorous strokes with her baton, and one hopes that many more such energetic young ladies would take the lead not only at home but in public life as well in this country.

Mme. Miura, after the standard numbers by Schubert (The Wanderer), Alabjew (The Nightingale), and Lotti (Thy Beautiful Lips), seemed to have scored with the lighter items from Germany, Italy (both of which were nursery-songs), and folk-songs from Spain, Thailand and Japan. She seemed to have made a special hit with a Southern folk-song (T. Takatsu's arrangement) called, "The Song of Anbon" with its very humorus rhythmic effect.

Miss Hara contributed her Beethoven Sonata quasi una Fantasia in C-sharp minor, Op. 27 (Moonlight).

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1943

Italy's Way to Live

The speech of Il Duce Mussolini at the Congress of the Fascist Party claims special attention at once as a clear demonstration of Italy's indomitable fighting will and her unshakable confidence in final victory and as conclusive evidence of Italy's smashing of the anti-Axis sneak tactics.

The termination of fighting in North Africa afforded America and Britain an opportunity to advance into the Mediterranean, but they cannot possibly make much headway there, for the Axis defenses in that Sea are so strong that it is well-nigh impossible for the anti-Axis forces to break them down. The reverses in Tunisia were, no doubt, a hard blow to the Axis cause, but it must be evident to anyone who takes the trouble to examine the Axis strategic position in the Mediterranean carefully that the Anglo-American plan to land their forces on the European Continent is simply chimerical.

Although it cannot be denied that the possession of Gibraltar in the Western Mediterranean is one big asset on the anti-Axis side, it does not by itself constitute any serious menace to the strategic position of the Axis Powers in the Mediterranean, where they are firmly entrenched with the French coast under German control and the line connecting Toulon, Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily securely in their hands. The anti-Axis Powers' line of attack is that connecting Gibraltar, Tunis and Malta, but this line is very vulnerable to Axis aircraft and submarine attacks. In the Eastern Mediterranean, on the other hand, the Axis side has powerful strategic bases in Crete and Dodecanese, which enable it to frustrate the enemy's offensive and sever his communications between the Eastern and the Western Mediterranean. The anti-Axis leaders have lately been assiduously propagating the possibility of landing their forces on the Balkans, mainly with a view to enticing Turkey into their camp, but so long as the Axis controls the entrance to the Aegean Sea through its bases of Crete and Dodecanese, the anti-Axis invasion of the Balkans is obviously out of the question.

America and Britain which had become persuaded of the infeasibility of their plan of landing troops on the European Continent from the Mediterranean conceived the idea of disrupting the Axis camp by destroying the morale of the Italian people. With this end in view, they have started indiscriminate bombings of Italian territory. They are now subjecting Italian cities, irrespective of their being armed or not armed, to a succession of inhuman air raids. By this means they intend to demoralize the Italian people, rob them of the fighting spirit and bring about the disintegration of the country. Signor Mussolini's recent speech is Italy's decisive reply to such Anglo-American schemings.

In his speech, the Italian Premier referred to his plan to replenish Italian armaments in order to cope successfully with the Anglo-American offensive, while expressing his firm resolution to fight on in the face of all difficulties until the Axis cause is crowned with final victory. He has plans to regulate the production of war materials and materials in civilian demand, to put 4,000,000 farmers under military training. A radical reform of the economic structure is also in contemplation from the point of view of conducting economic warfare successfully, and preparations are being made for the introduction of compulsory labor for men and women. In short, Italy is energetically pushing all preparations for the dedication of the entire national resources to the one object of defeating America and Britain. That she is planning and carrying out steadily many war plans even under the stress of ruthless Anglo-American air raids bears eloquent testimony to the rare courage and fervid patriotism of her people. Seeing that Italy is under Signor Mussolini's very able and courageous leadership and that her brave and patriotic people are most closely united, there is not the slightest doubt that she will eventually overcome the crisis confronting her at present and win the laurels of victory.

As Premier Mussolini pointed out in his speech, the present war was inevitable for Italy which is determined to maintain her position as a historic strong nation. For geographical and economic reasons, Italy depends to a great extent on the seas for her existence. In view of the vital importance of the Mediterranean to her, the present war is for her a struggle of life or death. Italy is bound to clear the Mediterranean of her enemy in order to ensure her national honor and existence. That is the only way for her to maintain her existence.

In East Asia, Japan, Italy's Ally, has achieved a succession of brilliant victories since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and has liberated the major part of the territory which was formerly under Anglo-American imperialistic rule. Burma and the Philippines are to gain independence shortly and, in India, the anti-British agitation is raging for the cause of independence. As it is, Britain is about to lose her "treasure-house" in East Asia, while America is beginning to betray signs of exhaustion from her two-front operations.

As the Duce pointed out, if America and Britain fail in their European landing operations, on the success of which hinges the improvement of their unfavorable war situation, they will suffer a very telling blow from which it will be impossible for them to recover. From this point of view, it may be said that the Italian people are fighting decisive battles on the foremost Axis line now at the most important stage of the war. We are firmly convinced that the Italian people will remain united under the leadership of their great Premier and, by coming through the severest ordeal, will win final and brilliant victory.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . .

When I was a child, God also became a child with me to be my playmate. Otherwise my imperfections would have weighed me down, and every moment it would have been a misery to be and yet not fully to be. The things that kept me occupied were trifling and the things I played with were made of dust and sticks. But nevertheless my occupations were made precious to me and the importance that was given to my toys made them of equal value with the playthings of the adult. The majesty of childhood won for me the world's homage, because there was revealed the infinite in its aspect of the small. And the reason is the same, which gives the youth the right to claim his full due and not to be despised. The divinity which is ever young, has crowned him with his own wreath, whispering to his ears that he is the rightful inheritor of all the world's wealth. The infinite is with us in the beauty of our childhood, in the strength of our youth, in the wisdom of our age; in play, in earning, and in spending.

* * *

The vision of life which we see in the world is a vision of joy. The joy is in its ever flowing color, music and dance. If there were truth in death this spirit of joy would vanish from the heart of existence. The lamp we light in the night has a wick which is small and oil which is very little. But there is no timidness in its tiny flame burning as it is in the heart of an immense darkness; for the truth of the light which sustains it is infinite.

A Year Ago Today

July 11, 1942

Japanese Units which were advancing southward along the Wu River basin after their reduction of Lishui succeeded in reducing Wenchow, a stronghold on the coast facing the Eastern China Sea, under close cooperation of the Army and Navy, today, the fifth day after the start of their operation.

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Accompanied by Manchoukuo troops, Japanese Forces at dawn today arrived at a point 15 kilometers north of Yenking in southeastern Chahar Province, having advanced over rugged roads, under the scorching Mongolian sun since leaving from a base in eastern Chahar Province early yesterday morning.

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Due to the increasing shortage of scrap iron, vitally necessary for open-hearth furnaces, a number of blast furnaces in Illinois have been forced to suspend operations.

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Speculation is rife in political circles in Buenos Aires to the effect that the recalling of Norman Armour, United States Ambassador to Argentina, is due to his failure to draw the Argentine Republic into the war.

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Prospects of a bleak winter without sufficient clothing and fuel face the people of England. The mounting dearth of foodstuffs and clothing materials in the British Isles is bringing about an acute situation and the British authorities are striving desperately to find new sources of supplies of tin, rubber, tungsten and other essential materials.

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Unilateral abrogation by the Brazilian Government of the 1928 Fukuhara-Para State agreement permitting Japanese subjects to lease land in the Amazon valley can be attributed directly to the United States Government.

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Protocols concerning the demarcation of the boundary between French Indo-China and Thailand were formally signed today at Saigon by the delegates representing Japan, French Indo-China and Thailand.

This Is India

By Subhas Chandra Bose

(The following article, selected from Subhas Chandra Bose's book, "The Indian Struggle," which appeared in 1934, is reprinted here in view of the sweeping importance which the Indian question has acquired since Mr. Bose's announcement to establish a provisional government of Free India.)

Part I

It is only during the last three decades that attempts have been made to give a true picture of the history of India since the earliest times. Prior to that it was customary for British historians to ignore the pre-British era of Indian history. Since they were the first to interpret political India to modern Europe, it was but natural that modern Europe should think of India as a land where independent ruling chiefs had been fighting perpetually among themselves until the British arrived and after conquering the land, proceeded to establish peace and order and bring the country under one political administration.

In order to understand India, however, it is essential to bear in mind at the outset two important facts. Firstly, the history of India has to be reckoned not in decades or in centuries, but in thousands of years. Secondly, it is only under British rule that India for the first time in her history has begun to feel that she has been conquered.

Has Her Ups and Downs

Owing to her long history and to the vastness of her territory, India has passed through various vicissitudes of fortune. Neither for the individual nor for the nation is it possible to have an uninterrupted career progress and prosperity. Consequently there have been in the course of India's history, periods of progress and prosperity followed by intervals of decay and even chaos and the former have been always characterised by a very high level of culture and civilisation. Only through ignorance or through prejudice could one assert that under British rule, India began to experience for the first time what political unity was. As a matter of fact, though for reasons of expediency, India has been brought under one political administration by Great Britain and English has been enforced on the people everywhere as the state language, no pains have been spared to divide the people more and more. If there is nevertheless a powerful nationalist movement in the country today and a strong sense of unity, it is due entirely to the fact that the people have for the first time in their history begun to feel that they have been conquered and simultaneously they have begun to realise the deplorable effects—both cultural and material—which follow in the wake of political servitude.

Though geographically, ethonologically and historically India presents an endless diversity to any observer—there is none the less a fundamental unity underlying this diversity. But as Mr. Vincent A. Smith has said: "European writers as a rule, have been more conscious of the diversity than of the unity of India....India beyond all doubt possesses a deep underlying fundamental unity, far more profound than that produced either by geographhical isolation or by political suzerainty. That unity transcends the innumerable diversities of blood, colour, language, dress, manners and sect."

Geographically United

Geographically, India seems to be cut out from the rest of the world as a self-contained unit. Bounded on the north by the mighty Himalayas and surrounded on both sides by the endless ocean, India affords the best example of a geographical unit. The ethnic diversity of India has never been a problem for throughout her history she has been able to absorb different races and impose on them one common culture and tradition. The most important cementing factor has been the Hindu religion. North or South, East or West, wherever you may travel, you will find the same religious ideas, the same culture and the same tradition. All Hindus look upon India as the Holy Land. The sacred rivers like the sacred cities are distributed all over the country. If as a pious Hindu you have to complete your round of pilgrimage, you will have to travel to Setubandha-Rameswara in the extreme south and to Badrinath in the bosom of the snow-capped Himalayas in the north. The great teachers who wanted to convert the country to their faith had always to tour the whole of India and one of the greatest of them, Shankaracharya, who flourished in the eighth century A.D., built four Ashramas (monasteries) in four corners of India, which flourish to this day. Everywhere the same scriptures are read and followed and the epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, are equally popular wherever you may travel.

With the advent of the Mohammedans, a new synthesis was gradually worked out. Though they did not accept the religion of the Hindus, they made India their home and shared in the common social life of the people—their joys and their sorrows. Through mutual cooperation, a new art and a new culture was evolved which was different from the old but which nevertheless was distinctly India. In architecture, painting, music—new creations were made which represented the happy blending of the two streams of culture. Moreover, the administration of the Mohammedan rulers left untouched the daily life of the people and did not interfere with local self-government based on the old system of village communities.

Reason for the Revolt

With British rule, however, there came a new religion, a new culture and a new civilization which did not want to blend with the old but desired to dominate the country completely. The British people, unlike the invaders of old, did not make India their home. They regarded themselves as birds of passage and looked upon India as the source of raw materials and as the market for finished goods. Moreover, they endeavoured to imitate the autocracy of the Mohammedan rulers without following their wise policy of complete non-interference in local affairs. The result of this was that the Indian people began to feel for the first time in their history that they were being dominated culturally, politically and economically by a people who were quite alien to them and with whom they had nothing whatsoever in common. Hence the magnitude of the revolt against the British domination of India.

In order to study the present political movement in India with the proper perspective, it is necessary to make a brief survey of the development of political institutions in the past. The civilization of India dates back to 3,000 B.C., if not earlier, and since then, there has been on the whole a remarkable continuity of culture and civilization. This undisturbed continuity is the most significant feature of Indian history and it incidentally explains the vitality of the people and of their culture and civilization.

Shows High Civilization

The latest archaeological excavations at Mohenjodaro and Harappa in North-Western India prove unmistakably that India had reached a high level of civilization as early as 3,000 B.C. if not earlier. This was probably before the Aryan conquest of India. It is too early to say what light these excavations throw on contemporary political history, but since the Aryan conquest of India, more facts and historical materials are available. In the earliest Vedic literature there is reference to non-monarchical forms of government. Where these existed, tribal democracy prevailed. In those days, Grama (or village) was the smallest and Jana (or tribe) was the highest social and political organization among the Vedic communities.

In the later Epic literature, the Mahabharata for example, there is clear reference to republican forms of government. There is also evidence that since the earliest times popular assemblies used to be held in connection with public administration. Throughout the Vedic literature one finds reference to two kinds of assembly the Sabha and the Samiti (also called Samgati or Samgrama). The 'Sabha' has been interpreted to mean the advisory council of the selected few, while 'Samiti' has been interpreted as a gathering of the entire community. The 'Samiti' met on important occasions like royal coronations, times of war or national calamity, etc.

(To Be Continued)

PROFILES

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Takuichi Omura

(From the Asahi)

When Takuichi Omura was appointed President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, the young employees of the company were a little disappointed. In the first place, it broke with all precedent and tradition. The former presidents of the S.M.R. had all been colorful figures with more or less political background, while Mr. Omura was a mere engineer. Furthermore, he succeeded the forceful and energetic Yosuke Matsuoka who had effectively put through such daring reforms in company organization as the decentralization of the heavy industries and the concentration of the railroad system at Mukden.

It was up to Mr. Omura to show the carping critics that to be an engineer was no disqualification to fill the president's seat. And he has done this not with words but with actual results. Under the direction of this dry and unassuming engineer the railroad network finally topped the 10,000 kilometer mark—a goal which had been set up long ago by his predecessors. Besides this the highways have been extended to 20,000 kilometers, and factories for the direct liquefaction of coal have been established at Fushun, not to mention the opening up of oil-shale and coal mines. The centralization and permanent establishment of the chief offices of the S.M.R. at Hsinking were also carried out under his supervision—an epoch making step making possible the maintenance of closer relations with the Manchoukuo Government and the Army.

A glance at the career of Mr. Omura will show that his success was not entirely due to the vagaries of chance. Born in 1871 in Fukui Prefecture into one of the less important samurai families of that district, Mr. Omura graduated from the Engineering Department of the Sapporo Agricultural College (now the Hokkaido Imperial University) in 1895. Soon after graduation, he entered the Hokkaido Colliery Railroad Company, and for the 50 odd years, which have passed since then he has been a railroad man. He early demonstrated his worth first as the chief-clerk in the offices of the Shantung Railroad and then as Director of the Chosen Railroad Bureau. In 1931 he was made Chief of the Communications Department of the Kwantung Army; in 1936 Vice-President and in 1939 President of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

Mr. Omura is a great reader. Thoroughly familiar with the classics of Japan and China, he also is well read in European literature. And of course he keeps up with all the latest developments in his own special fields, engineering and railroad.

The employees of the South Manchuria Railway Company have long ago reconsidered their first hasty judgment of the new president as a dry and commonplace engineer. He is a rich and colorful personality, who in spite of his advanced age, has vigorously executed reforms in company organization; and there is no valid reason for doubting that he will lead the S.M.R. to new triumphs in the future.

Chungking's Icarus

CAUSES FOR OUTBREAK OF WAR ON EAST FRONT INVESTIGATED

Loss of Ukraine, Oil Centers Cripples Soviet Economy —Transportation Difficulties Numberless

By SHINZO ONO
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Shinzo Ono is professor of economics at Chuo University and was formerly professor at St. Paul's University and lecturer at the former institution. He is the author of Nippon Keizai no Shintaisei (New Order in Japan's Economics), Kokusai-keizai no Kihon-mondai (Fundamental Problems of International Economics), Keizaigaku-shi (History of the Science of Economics), etc.

Part I

The Soviet authorities disclaim any responsibility for the start of the Reich-Soviet war at dawn on June 22, 1941. They are emphatic in their opinion that the German Government opened hostilities against them in order to put into operation its preconceived policy against the Red Muscovy. They further state that the suddenness with which the German forces struck at Soviet positions clearly pointed out that Chancellor Hitler had made up his mind some time ago to initiate a full-throttle show-down against the Soviet Union.

The Berlin authorities, however, categorically stress that the Kremlin's policy of advancing deep into adjacent European territories compelled Germany to enter into a state of war with Soviet Russia as a means to retrieve the situation in favor of continental stability. The note released in this connection by the Wilhelmstrasse cited a number of cases to aver that the Stalin Government had been hastily perfecting diplomatic and military arrangements detrimental to the interest of reconstructed harmony in Europe.

Relations Investigated

An investigation of the relations between the two countries after the start of the European war reveals that Moscow at no time was genuinely sympathetic toward Berlin, and that the Kremlin, adopting a "stop Germany" policy, took advantage of the continental turmoil to promote its own European policy. The Soviet Union saw in the Reich entanglement a propitious opportunity to unfurl its banner of territorial adjustment. The outbreak of the short-lived Soviet-Finnish War followed by Moscow's acquisition of a big slice of Polish territory and incorporation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania ushered in a new European problem of extremely delicate nature, besides giving rise to an ignition point in the Reich-Soviet relations. Then Soviet Russia acquired Bukovina to crown the fulfilment of its territorial adjustment policy.

Toward the end of November, 1940, when Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov visited Berlin, the Wilhelmstrasse became convinced of the inevitability of a German-Soviet showdown. Even then Germany continued to maintain a cautious attitude, with the consequence that the Soviet Union early in April, 1941, deliberately precipitated the so-called Jugoslavian issue, to display its "hands-off, Germany" proclivity. It is not to be wondered at that Chancellor Hitler rightly resented the Soviet attitude of interference. The cumulative effect of all these Soviet moves handicapped the execution of German policy to such an extent that the Reich Government was literally driven to pick up the gauntlet thrown by the Communist Government.

U.S.S.R. Aggravates Relations

It is quite in order to say that the actual initiative to open hostilities was taken by Germany. At the same time, it must be observed that the Soviet Union through its policy of intervention in the affairs of Germany actualized the culmination of all the necessary conditions required to resort to such an initiative. Put in direct form, it means that the Soviet Union aggravated the German-Soviet relations to the zero point with the object of legalizing its participation in the European war.

Whether the Soviet Union had a prior understanding with Britain in this regard cannot be determined factually. But what can be said truthfully is that the Kremlin at that time was passionately interested in improving relations with Whitehall—an interest which obviously went against Germany. The speed exhibited in the conclusion of the Anglo-Soviet mutual assistance pact soon after the commencement of the German-Communist war indicated which way the wind was blowing. The commendable resistance put up by the Red Army against the Reich forces in the first year of the war and the current Soviet defense ability certainly nullify the Soviet averment that it was not at all prepared for a probable war with Germany.

The historical development and the geographical position of Russia have played an important role in determining the national policy of the Soviet Union. Being an economic reservoir, it has been able to attract within its sphere a vast conglomeration of races—Asiatic, Eurasian and European—to built a Soviet polity of formidable character. In a way, it can be said that the Socialist economic system in operation in the country is the most reckonable force on which rests the stability of the Soviet institution.

Insure Self-Sufficiency

The economic picture of the Soviet Union exposes that it has a series of separate and distant economic zones which are devoted to the task of contributing to the common economic pool so as to insure national self-sufficiency. In peace time the Soviet Union, by exploiting its economic resources on a large rationalized scale, can maintain its self-sufficiency in an ideal manner. But in wartime, when manpower is considerably shifted to munition industries and to military service, scarcity is felt in various categories of economic wants.

At present, the Soviet Union, under the stress of war, is finding it difficult to maintain a policy of self-sufficiency in production. In consequence, it has been obliged to import war materials and certain items of economic goods from the Anglo-American spheres to meet the prevailing need of the nation. The Soviet Union's economic dependence on Britain and America, however limited it may be, signifies that its Socialist economic system has not yet adequately adjusted itself to stabilize harmonious self-sufficiency in wartime.

As the heavy industry is the backbone of national economic virility, all the world Powers invariably concentrate on turning out heavy industrial products to safeguard their respective positions. The Soviet Union is no exception to such a policy. Its heavy industrial structure has been organized on the basis of the production capacity of the three national industrial centers. The first covers the Ukraine including the Donetz and the northern Caucasus. The second consists of Moscow, Leningrad and Kharkov, while the third includes the Urals and western Siberia. In addition, there is a secondary center located in the Ankalstroi area on Lake Baikal. Of these three heavy industrial centers, coal, iron and manganese deposits are conveniently found in the Don and Donetz areas which have so often changed hands between Germany and Soviet Russia since the beginning of the war. The Ukraine, considered the "bread basket" of the country, is the mainstay of Soviet economy.

Within 500 Kilometer Radius

It may be mentioned that in the Don and Donetz area deposits of coal for smelting use and iron and manganese are found within a radius of 500 kilometers. No other heavy industrial center of the Soviet Union enjoys such handy facilities.

In the Ural-Kuznetsov area, which is claimed to be an important supply base in the rear, most metal ores are found in the Urals, but no coal deposits. Coal is brought from Kuznetsov, which is situated some 2,400 kilometers east of the Urals or from Kalkanda, which lies further west. Although the distance factor has been solved by the use of rail-borne coal, it must be said that such a method, entailing heavy cost in transportation, cannot gear up production efficiency to a high degree. The industrial zones of Leningrad and Moscow have become in-operative to a great extent owing to the pressure of German attacks, whereas Kharkov has been recaptured by Germany. This means that the second heavy industrial center of the Soviet Union has enormously lost its output value to the nation. On account of the apparent economic derangement, Soviet Russia has been constrained to speed up the production efficiency of its third heavy industrial center and establish strings of new industrial concerns in the Urals and Siberia.

(To Be Continued)